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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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THE GOVERNORS NOW OUT TO CUT STATE TAXES, TOO

ALL BENEFITS OF THE PROMISED FEDERAL tax cuts will be lost unless the steady upward march of State and local taxes is also checked. In 1920, statisticians tell us, Federal taxes paused in their prolonged and dizzying climb and began a leisurely descent which the people expect to see sharply accelerated by Congress in the near future. But the latest available figures show that State and local taxes are still increasing. Last June President Harding pointed out that for the year 1922 approximately 60 per cent. of all taxes collected throughout the nation were for the States, cities, and other local taxing bodies. In December, in his message to Congress, transmitting the budget, President Coolidge again reminded us that "the largest part of the tax burden arises not from the exactions of the Federal Government, but from the government cost of the States and municipalities"; and he exprest the hope that the example of economy set by Washington would not be lost on the various State authorities.

As soon, therefore, as Gov. Al Smith of New York, in his message to the State Assembly, caught the ear of the whole country by his advocacy of an immediate slash of 25 per cent. in the State income tax, THE DIGEST telegraphed to the Governors of all the other States, asking for a summary of any recommendations they had recently made touching this vital subject of the people's tax burden. We pass the replies on to our readers.

Governor Smith, in his message to the Legislature, recognizes the fact that "the people are suffering from the burden of excessive taxation"; he states his belief that "it is a very great mistake to take from the taxpayers in any one year more than is needed for the actual conduct of the Government, always leaving a safe reserve in the bank in case of trouble"; and he suggests "the immediate enactment" of a statute relating to taxes on 1923 incomes, which are payable before April 15, 1924, "which will permit every income-taxpayer to the State to reduce the amount of his State income tax by 25 per cent."

THE BOYS WHO CAN BEST AFFORD TO PAY HAVE FREE PASSES

—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

Then, too, Gov. George S. Silzer, of the neighboring State of New Jersey, remarks the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*, "has joined the Mellon-Smith combination of tax-reducers." In his first gubernatorial message he urges the 1924 State Legislature to reduce and "equalize" taxation. Some of the reasons for high taxes, he says, are "too much mandatory legislation providing for the appropriation of funds; too wide a latitude in exemptions; inequality in the enforcement of tax laws between counties and taxing districts; reckless expenditures by public officials; ineffectiveness of the personal-property tax; a growing tendency of the richer class to invest in tax-exempt bonds; and the insufficient interest in and knowledge of the general question of taxation by taxpayers." To remedy some of these things he advocates giving the State Tax Board power not only to step in and equalize assessments between taxing districts, but to review the county, municipal and school district budgets and pare them down wherever they are shown to be "unwise, unnecessary or extravagant." Other remedies that he mentions are: Restriction of exemptions; curbing of mandatory legislation; repeal or enforcement of the personal-property tax; coordination of small municipalities to reduce the cost of government; and strict economy in expenditures.

Tax-reduction in Massachusetts is foreshadowed in the following telegram from Gov. Channing H. Cox:

"In my address at the convening of the Legislature on January 2, I urged continued support of my policy of the past three years in refraining from borrowing and in appropriating part of current revenue for reduction of debt. During my three years, the net direct State debt has been reduced over fourteen million dollars, and at the same time the indirect debt on account of metropolitan improvements has been reduced more than five million. I announced my purpose to continue the 'pay-as-you-go' policy for the State, and urged that no municipality be allowed to borrow for that kind of improvement which recurs regularly, and also that all municipalities be compelled to adopt a budget. During

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my administration the State tax has been reduced from fourteen to twelve million dollars. When my annual budget is presented to the Legislature, provision will be made for further reduction of the State debt, and if my program is followed, will permit a substantial reduction of the State tax below twelve million."

"State expenses, exclusive of education, have been reduced by one-fourth during this Administration, making the net cost to taxpayers, for better service, forty thousand dollars per working day less than during the previous two years," wires Gov. Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania.

TAXED TO THE SKIN AND LOOKING FOR HELP

—Seibel in the Albany *Knickerbocker Press.*

"Taxes must be lowered," declares Gov. Percival P. Baxter of Maine, who wants taxes "reduced, not shifted." He reminds us that "the people themselves often are more responsible for high taxes than are public officials." But he adds:

"Any public man who promises to secure appropriations for his constituents in order to get their support is guilty of buying their votes. The weakness of Legislatures is 'log-rolling,' and that practise inevitably leads to high taxes and extravagant expenditure."

Taxes have been reduced in Missouri about 20 per cent. below what they were in 1920, reports Gov. Arthur M. Hyde. He informs us further that—

"Upon my recommendations, the Legislature in 1921 reduced the State Income Tax one-third, the Corporation Franchise Tax one-half, the Inheritance Tax one-fourth, and the Advalorem Property Tax one-third. These represent an annual reduction of the tax burden in Missouri of about five million dollars. No further tax-reductions are possible here without seriously crippling State functions."

"Reduction of tax burdens and readjustment of tax burdens to lift the load from the weak and put it on the stronger shoulders have been recommended by Gov. John J. Blaine of Wisconsin, his secretary wires us, "in every message to the Legislature and in every speech on taxation."

State and local taxes should be reduced to the lowest possible amount, keeping in mind only urgent public needs, declares Gov. Alex J. Groesbeck of Michigan, who, his secretary informs us, "has reduced in the past three years the Michigan State tax from over twenty millions of dollars to sixteen millions of dollars, and hopes to have the tax rate for next year even lower than that of this year." From the same source we learn further that—

"By the use of prison labor on new highway construction an exceptionally large amount was saved last year in road work. A more extensive prison-labor-road program is planned for the present year. Michigan enters upon this year, 1924, with over $11,500,000 cash balance in its various funds."

Tax-reduction is likewise urged by Gov. Jonathan M. Davis of Kansas, who wires us his program as follows:

"Reduction of the salaries of public officials to the 1917 basis; combinations of certain boards and commissions and the elimination of others; the stoppage of the issuance of tax-exempt securities; taxation of mortgages at place where property securing same is located; make valuation claimed by any public utility for rate-making purposes automatically the rate for assessment and taxation; reduction of hard surface-road building; abolition of useless court of industrial relations; simplification of judicial system; a rigid inspection of officials' contingent funds; and the suspension of building or extension program of State institutions."

All units of government were urged by Gov. J. A. O. Preus of Minnesota, in his last message to the Legislature, to "make united and persistent efforts to hold expenses to the lowest possible point consistent with the efficient and progessive administration of State affairs."

"A determined effort to secure reduction of taxes without sacrificing efficiency in the public service" is being made by the State Administration, and the local officials of North Dakota, wires Gov. R. A. Nestos, who further informs us that—

"I recently appointed a commission of five to make searching investigation and close study of expenditures for public schools, for the purpose of recommending to the 1925 session of the Legislature such changes in the law as may reduce the cost of our school system without decreasing its efficiency. I am also arranging for six district commissions in various parts of the State to study the general subject of State and local expenditures, with the thought of submitting the best results of each to the next legislative session in the form of recommendations for decreased expenditure for State and local purposes."

In similar vein Gov. W. H. McMaster of South Dakota wires us:

"Recommendations were made to the last Legislature for the consolidation of State departments and for the establishment of a central purchasing agency with direct supervisory control over all State expenditures. This would have brought about a substantial saving in the management of State affairs. The next Legislature will enact suitable legislation covering this subject, as public opinion is strongly in favor of it."

The substitution of indirect for direct taxation has been the tendency for the past two years in South Carolina, according to Gov. Thomas G. McLeod, who recommends a further extension of this method.

Any present reduction in the revenue of West Virginia is

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"impossible," reports Gov. E. F. Morgan, who adds that the State Administration "is being most economically administered," and that in West Virginia "the great burden is Federal and local taxes."

To make possible the reduction of taxes on real and personal property, Gov. Thomas C. M'Crea of Arkansas is "contemplating calling an extra session of the Legislature to pass laws to tax incomes, profits, privileges and luxuries."

"A tax-limit law and a material reduction in taxes" were recommended to the last session of the New Mexico Legislature by Gov. J. F. Hinkle, who tells us that his recommendation "has been carried out to some extent, and a greater effort for reduction will be made during the present year."

"The most sweeping tax-reduction program yet submitted to an Oklahoma Legislature" was made public on January 14. It is thus described by Gov. M. E. Trapp's secretary:

"This program is twofold. First the elimination or consolidation of many boards and bureaus; reorganization of the State highway department and placing it under a board of business men; abolishment of revolving fund system in all State institutions to provide for the checking of all funds through the State auditor, together with the abolishment of one and perhaps other expensive State institutions. Second, the substitution of a board of five taxpayers in each county to constitute the excise board in lieu of the present system whereby the county officials who spend the county funds are themselves members of this board; more rigid scrutiny of local legislation which in the past has allowed increases in personnel and salaries for local and county officials, together with a revised system for the collection of certain State taxes. Since assuming office on October 23, Governor Trapp has reduced running expenses of State Government on an average of three hundred thousand dollars a month. The present program contemplates a biennium reduction of at least two million dollars without reference to the saving that may be effected by the new excise board proposed for the counties."

The State tax for Idaho was reduced by the last Legislature and the State Board of Equalization "from $5.40 per $1,000 valuation in 1922 to $4.77 in 1923," reports Gov. C. C. Moore.

Governor Pierce of Oregon, his secretary tells us, was elected two years ago on a tax-reduction platform. He has now in mind for future enactment "a gross earnings tax on public service corporations and a severance tax on natural resources, the severance tax to apply to timber, fish, and other large resources of the State."

"At the organization of the State Survey Commission, created for the purpose, I urged particular attention to the curtailment of State and county expenditures," says Gov. J. G. Scrugham of Nevada.

Finally from Gov. Friend W. Richardson, of California, comes this statement and assurance:

"At the session of the legislature in January last year I presented a budget which was twelve million dollars less than the total appropriation for 1921. We are using every effort in California to reduce expenditures in the various departments and to eliminate unnecessary positions. At the 1925 session still further efforts will be made to put California on an efficient and businesslike basis. The many economies adopted by me during the past year have not in any way injured the efficiency of the State organization, but, in fact, have improved it."

Moves for tax-reduction in other States are evidenced in the columns of the press. "Reduce taxes" is the demand of the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), which points out that it now takes more than $30,000,000 to conduct Indiana State affairs as against $8,000,000 or $9,000,000 ten years ago. In Iowa, *Wallaces' Farmer* (Des Moines) is publishing an interesting series of articles, showing what has been happening to the Iowa taxpayer. Tax levies in 1922 were four times as heavy as in 1905. Revision of tax-laws, we are told, is being considered by the Iowa Legislature.

In Virginia the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* demands that the General Assembly now in session solve the problem of equalization of taxes and thus save the State millions annually in revenue. Tennessee is fortunate, says the Nashville *Tennessean*, in having an actual cash balance of more than two and a half million dollars in the treasury, and the State's finances are said to be in a generally healthy condition.

"I'VE GOT MY TICKETS. ALL I NEED IS THE TRAIN"

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

And the Baltimore papers feel like congratulating Maryland as they unitedly praise Governor Ritchie's budget message to the Legislature. He recommends a reduction of three cents in the State tax rate from $30^2/_{13}$ cents to $27^2/_{13}$ cents. This is the lowest rate since 1912, and as the budget is prepared on a three-year basis, it will mean a saving to the State for three years as follows:

In 1925	$555,000
In 1926	585,000
In 1927	615,000

The following specific figures, compiled from the census reports by the Bankers' Economic Service (New York), are interesting in this connection:

"The highest per capita cost of government in 1922 was reported from Nevada, in which State it amounted to $41.46, while the lowest was found in Arkansas, where the State government cost each inhabitant only $3.90. Only one other State ran below $5.00 per head, and 14 others were under $10.00 per capita. There were also 14 States whose per capita costs ran between $10.00 and $15.00 and 7 between $15.00 and $20.00. The States whose government costs ran above $20.00 per capita were: Arizona, $22.74; Delaware, $24.89; Maine, $20.30; Michigan, $24.07; Oregon, $35.31; Wyoming, $24.27; and Nevada, already mentioned."

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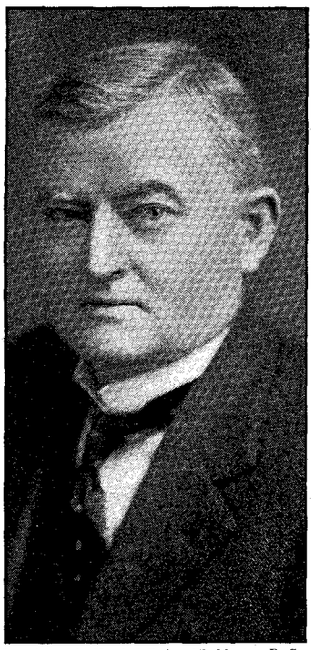
DANGER OF A TAX DEADLOCK

HE LOST ALL HIS HAIR because his sensitive young wife pulled out all his gray hairs, and his equally sensitive old wife pulled out all the black ones. The sad plight of the middle-aged bigamist husband in Æsop's familiar tale is recalled by the situation in which some of the newspaper writers now find the Federal tax-reduction program. Democrats and radical Republicans want to change the Mellon plan by further reducing the levy on the more numerous small taxpayers, and doing little or nothing for the wealthy; the restoration of excess-profits taxes is even suggested. But the President, it is understood, will not permit the passage of any bill differing substantially from the Mellon plan. So the fight is on, and the Washington correspondents of the big daily newspapers make varying predictions about what will be the outcome. Some—and there are members of Congress who agree with them—believe there will be a deadlock, with no tax relief at this session of Congress, and with the controversy thrown into the next Presidential campaign as the leading issue. Others, and they quote Congressmen who hold the same views, are convinced that there will be a final compromise bill with the tax rates somewhere between Mr. Mellon's and those urged now by the Democrats. And there are experienced political correspondents who emphasize the confidence felt at the White House that increasing popular pressure will force the eventual adoption of the Mellon plan with only negligible amendment.



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JOHN N. GARNER

Congressman from Texas, who sponsors the Democratic plan to cut taxes more on low incomes and less on large ones than Secretary Mellon would.

The new phase of the taxation battle began when Congressman Garner published a definite Democratic tax-reduction plan and Congressman Frear published one representing the views of the La Follette progressive group in both Houses. This new competition is responsible for editorials insisting that what the people of the United States want is relief for the taxpayer, not victory for somebody's plan over somebody else's. Between the advocacy of programs meant to do the utmost for the small taxpayer and the Administration's endeavor to "show that the Mellon plan is the only genuine apostolic scheme for relief," danger is seen by the New York *Journal of Commerce* that the movement for tax-relief "may degenerate into a tax debate." That the Democrats should compromise, even to the extent of accepting practically the entire Mellon plan, rather than to block all tax-relief by insisting on their own plan, is an argument appearing in papers of Democratic leanings, like the New York *World*, New York *Times*, Brooklyn *Eagle*, Baltimore *Sun*, and Cleveland *Plain Dealer*. On the other hand, the responsibility for the possible defeat of tax-reduction is put directly up to President Coolidge by the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* (Dem.):

"If the President has really taken the position that Congress must either adopt the Mellon reductions or none at all, fears that the country must wait another two years for lower taxes are not without foundation. It is inconceivable that any tax-program can command enough votes to pass over the Presidential veto in a Congress as divided by factions as in the Sixty-eighth. Unless Mr. Coolidge's views have been misunderstood, or unless he can be induced to change his mind, the tax-reduction move seems destined to end in deadlock.

"Responsibility for such a failure would rest on the President. While it is a fact that the Mellon program appears to offer the most satisfactory approach to the tax problem, an attempt to block all other avenues of access is indefensible. The very impossibility of passing any tax bill over the Presidential veto at this session indicates the peculiar necessity for compromise if immediate tax-reductions are to be effected. In the face of such practical considerations, it is in poor temper for the Chief Executive to adopt an uncompromising attitude before Congress has got well down to work on the recommendations of his subordinate. Such an attitude invites the severest condemnation."

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JAMES A. FREAR

Congressman from Wisconsin, who speaks for the radical group in Congress who want a bonus, income-tax reduction, and a moderate excess-profits tax.

Democratic leaders who were said in the dispatches before Christmas to be "scurrying around to get a program of their own," and who were accused by Republicans of having nothing "constructive" to offer, changed the character of their opposition when Congressman Garner, ranking Democratic member of the Ways and Means Committee, made his plan public on January 6. The difference between the two plans is thus indicated in the Baltimore *Sun's* summary of the Democratic plan:

"1. Exemption of $2,000 for unmarried persons. The present exemption is $1,000, and Secretary Mellon would let it stand.

"2. Exemption of $3,000 for married persons or heads of families. The present exemption is $2,500, and Mr. Mellon would let it stand.

"3. Cut the present 4 per cent. normal tax on incomes to 2 per cent. and make the 2 per cent. rate apply up to $5,000. Mr. Mellon would cut it to 3 per cent. and make 3 per cent. apply up to $4,000.

"4. Cut the present 8 per cent. normal tax to 4 per cent. and make the 4 per cent. rate apply to incomes between $5,000 and $10,000. Mr. Mellon would make the rate 6 per cent. on incomes above $4,000.

"5. Fix the normal rate on incomes above $10,000 at 6 per cent. instead of 8 per cent., as under the present law. That is in line with Mr. Mellon's plan.

"6. Fix the differential in favor of 'earned income,' as against 'unearned income' at 33⅓ per cent. Mr. Mellon would fix this differential at 25 per cent.

"7. Extend the differential in favor of 'earned income' to farmers and small business men who combine use of capital and personal service in making livings, but set up safeguards against abuse.

"8. Make surtaxes begin with 1 per cent. on incomes between $12,000 and $14,000. Mr. Mellon would have that rate apply between $10,000 and $12,000. Under existing law 1 per cent. is applied between $6,000 and $8,000.

"9. Run the surtaxes on big incomes gradually up to 44 per

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cent. Mr. Mellon would run them gradually up to 25 per cent. At present they run from 1 per cent. to a maximum of 50 per cent."

What these differences mean in items of income-tax payments is shown in this table prepared by the New York *World*, the basis used being the income of a married man without dependents:

Income	*Tax Under Present Law*	*Tax Under Mellon Plan*	*Tax Under Democratic Substitute*	*Mellon Plan Reduction Per Cent.*	*Democratic Reduction Per Cent.*
$ 5,000	$ 100	$ 75	$ 40	25.00	60.00
10,000	520	360	240	30.76	53.84
20,000	1,720	1,260	1,040	26.74	39.53
30,000	3,520	2,660	2,340	24.43	30.68
40,000	5,840	4,540	4,140	22.26	29.10
50,000	8,640	6,680	6,440	22.68	25.46
60,000	11,940	8,980	9,240	24.79	22.61
70,000	15,740	11,640	12,750	26.04	18.99
80,000	20,040	14,080	16,850	29.74	15.91
90,000	24,840	16,880	21,450	32.04	13.64
100,000	30,140	19,940	26,430	33.84	12.30
200,000	86,640	52,740	76,430	39.12	11.78

In a statement which the Baltimore *Sun's* correspondent says "reflects the views of responsible Democratic leaders in Congress generally," Congressman Garner declares his confidence that his proposals "do full and equal justice to taxpayers, large and small, individual and corporate, and avoid the extreme views of any class."

Mr. Frear made his suggestions in a speech on the floor of the House on January 7. As summarized in the New York *Commercial's* Washington correspondence, the Frear program includes:

"Restoration of an excess profits tax on corporations with a rate of 10 per cent. of the amount of net income in excess of excess profits credits, and not in excess of 20 per cent. of invested capital, and a rate of 75 per cent. of the amount of net income in excess of 20 per cent. of invested capital.

"A tax on undistributed profits of corporations, the rates being 5 per cent. of amounts not exceeding $20,000 after deducting a $3,000 exemption, 10 per cent. on amounts not exceeding $100,000, 15 per cent. on amounts not exceeding $200,000, and 20 per cent. on amounts above $200,000.

"Doubling of present inheritance taxes, making the rates from 2 to 50 per cent. instead of from 1 to 25 per cent.

"A tax of from 1 to 25 per cent. on gifts.

"Reduction of normal taxes to 2 and 4 per cent., respectively, instead of 3 and 6 per cent., as proposed by Secretary Mellon, but no reduction whatever in surtax rates.

"Reduction of 25 per cent. in taxes on earned incomes as proposed by Secretary Mellon.

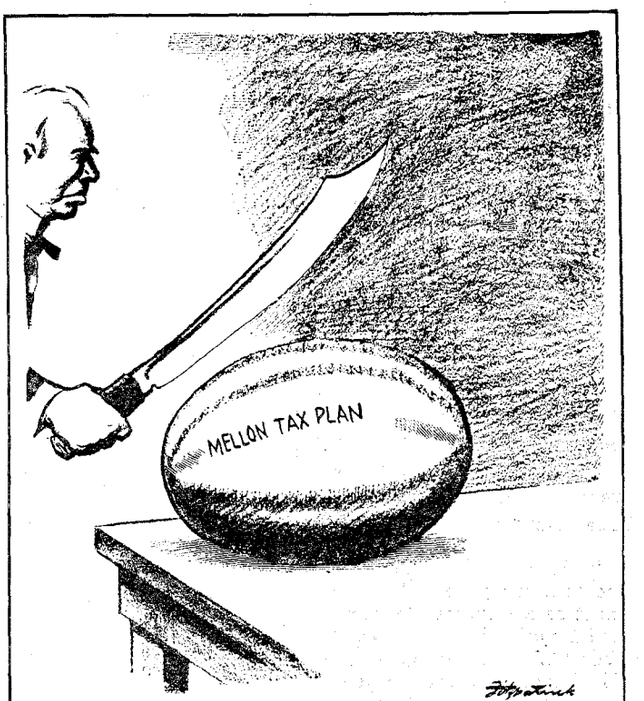
"Imposition of a tax on incomes from municipal and State securities under a bill prohibiting the Supreme Court from declaring it invalid except with the concurrence of all but one Justice.

"Publicity of tax returns and tax proceedings.

"Repeal of all nuisance taxes."

"AW, LEMME DO IT!"

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger.*



DEMOCRAT: "I'M NOT GOING TO SWALLOW IT WHOLE"

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch.*

When we turn to press comment on the substitutes offered for the Mellon plan, we find one of the strongest pleas for the Democratic proposals in the Washington correspondence of the Raleigh *News and Observer*. It will be seen from the table comparing the Mellon and Garner plans, we read, "that the Democrats do not hand over 'the earth and the fulness thereof' to the ultra rich, but that they are for the men with the smaller incomes." The Democrats are said to "offer real tax-reduction, and not a gesture in the way of tax-reductions made in the Mellon plan, which tickles the rich and leaves the average citizen with the bag to hold."

On the other hand, the Republican press and papers representing business and finance attack the Garner plan as "a mighty poor substitute for the original." The Washington *Star* (Ind.) says "there is no assurance that the alternative plan will yield enough revenue to maintain the Government without a deficit," and the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.), a paper with Democratic leanings, calls on Democrats to support the Mellon program, "the one obvious workable system of tax-reduction yet brought forward."

Secretary Mellon is quoted in the press as saying that these substitutes for his plan would neither enlarge the Government's revenue nor stimulate business by encouraging men of wealth to invest in industrial enterprises. Mr. Mellon thinks that a surtax of 15 per cent. would really bring into the Treasury coffers more revenue than the 25 per cent. he recommends, to say nothing of Garner's 44 per cent. or the 35 per cent. surtax rate which has been suggested as a compromise.

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ANTI-BONUS VOICES AMONG THE VETERANS

HOW LARGE A MAJORITY of the last war's veterans favor an immediate bonus for all able-bodied ex-service men, is the steadily rising note of inquiry in the country's press. At one extreme stands the familiar assertion that four and a half million ex-service men are back of the Adjusted Compensation Bill now before the Senate and House. At the other extreme is the claim of certain ex-service men that the whole pro-bonus agitation is being kept alive by a nucleus of from two hundred to three hundred thousand veterans in one organization. Allowing for casualties, and estimating the number of deaths since the Armistice, one figure gives the number of ex-service men now living as roughly 4,420,000, but how to reach them all and get their opinion has apparently not proved an easy task so far.

The rising refrain of voices against the bonus, hitherto not very vocal, may be worth analysis in some typical examples. One veteran writes to the New York *Evening Post* in part:

"I have a son to whom, in time, I shall bequeath two documents bearing the seal of the Government. One is my enlistment as a volunteer for service in the Spanish-American War, and the other is my enlistment, also as a volunteer, in the recent World War. I attach a sentimental value to these papers, and I had hoped that my son would look upon them, and upon what they represent, with respect, and perhaps with pride.

"The clamor of an organized band may force upon me the acceptance of a third paper from the United States Government attesting that I have been paid the sum of $300 (or whatever the amount is) to 'compensate' me for service to my country."

Believing that every volunteer feels the real reward for the sacrifice he made is the consciousness of a duty performed, and that in the American Legion there are not more than "200,000 actively agitating for adjusted compensation," he concludes that it is "humiliating to admit that an organized minority can coerce our lawmakers."

Then, too, we have a letter written by an aviator with a combat record in the war, to his Congressman. It is quoted in the New York *Sun and Globe* as follows:

"The boys with whom I flew over the lines, those who are living and those who gave their lives in a flaming torch to their country, would damn the man who sought to tip them for their loyalty. At the same time the tip, if voted, must be accepted by every veteran to help him defray the added expense of heavy taxation and high-living costs for many years to come. This is a mild expression of the way many other ex-service men feel with whom I have talked."

More recent protests take the form of resignations from the American Legion by distinguished veterans, many of whom, it is pointed out, however, would not receive a bonus in any case because of their rank.

Present anti-bonus agitation inside the American Legion first received outside publicity when an ex-private of marines, Commander of the City Club of New York Post, wired Secretary of the Treasury Mellon in November that: "Poll of 107 members of this post reveals but a single member in favor of the cash bonus for able-bodied former service men."

For thus violating a clause of the State Legion constitution requiring conformity with decisions of the State Organization and National Executive Committee, this post was summoned before the Legion's County Grievance Committee. A discussion of this in the New York press spread at once throughout the country. Comments referring to "a rift in the Legion," "defiance of the muzzle," and a "fight against gag rule," appeared in papers as widely separated as the Newark *News*, Minneapolis *Tribune*, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, St. Louis *Star*, New York *Tribune*, etc. The charges, eventually modified to one of censure for not filing a copy of the wire to Mr. Mellon with the County Adjutant, are said to be still pending. Meanwhile, to quote the New York *Herald*, other posts, "provoked to ire by the trial, banded together" to protest. According to various newspaper accounts, some eleven posts out of a total in New York County of 105, have passed anti-bonus resolutions. They were followed by eight more in a suburban section where the total Legion posts number 73. Bonus advocates in the press point out that these posts, nearly all of comparatively small membership, represent clubs, professions, or exclusive residential suburbs, and that New York City is the logical center of any financial interests opposed to the bonus. Meanwhile, Post No. 54 in Cleveland, Ohio, is reported by one agency to have voted the bonus down, 350 to 45, while another post in Denver, Colorado, and others in the South are said to have passed similar resolutions.

The crux of the situation, says Mr. George B. Compton who, according to the New York *Herald*, drew up the preamble to the constitution on which the Legion was formed, is that there has been no differentiation in the Legion between those who would accept a bonus if offered, and those who demand it as a right. While there may be a majority of the former, says he, the latter are in a minority of less than 250,000 men who profess to speak for the entire body of ex-service men.

Besides such efforts to focus anti-bonus activity inside the Legion, the Ex-Service Men's Anti-Bonus League, with headquarters in Washington and New York, has been organized by an ex-sergeant from Kansas on the slogan: "For the Disabled Everything; for the Able-Bodied, Nothing."

With active organizations in fourteen states, it is said to have 20,000 members in 650 different communities. To charges made in a scathing article in *The American Legion Weekly* that this League is backed financially by "Big Business" in an effort to "make it appear that it is the veterans" who do not want the bonus, the organization has made public a letter to Senator Reed which states that funds since the organization in October, 1922, have been obtained by solicitation and letter from 2,529 contributors, of whom 1,908 were ex-service men. As to its sincerity, the National President of the organization, an ex-machine-gunner, reiterates the organization's principle that "to secure a cash reward for patriotic service is an act repugnant to the ideals of American citizenship," and quotes a Boston veteran's sentiment that "Paid in full is a statement that can never be written across the face of an honorable discharge."

That all these anti-bonus voices taken together amount to any important percentage of the total of ex-service men is the emphatic denial of American Legion officials quoted in the press and *The American Legion Weekly*. The net paid-in-advance membership of the Legion, starting with 405,347 in 1919, just before the big bonus agitation began, is evidence enough of the real situation, they say. By December 31 of 1920 the membership was 845,186 (including the figures for three months of 1919) and has since run as follows: 1921—795,799; 1922—745,203; 1923 (all returns not yet in)—658,773. During every one of those years, as was pointed out at the last American Legion convention, a unanimous resolution in favor of some sort of bonus was passed. The last resolution, as taken from the official summary of proceedings of the San Francisco Convention, after detailing the resolutions each previous year and the various reasons given by the Government, each one obsolete in turn, for not granting the Legion's request, resolves, in part:

"That these official actions have sorely tried the faith of the veterans in the Government's sincerity of purpose. That the time has arrived for the acid test of the Government's intentions, as it can not longer delay and retain the confidence of the veterans. That the measure has been so repeatedly approved by the votes of the various States that we do not believe it is necessary to restate its inherent justice. That we do hereby call upon the Sixty-eighth Congress to redeem its obligations by enacting this the adjusted compensation measure in substantially the form before the Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Congresses, immediately upon convening in regular session in December, 1923."

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NO ARMS FOR REVOLUTIONISTS

WITHIN A WEEK, early this month, Uncle Sam had an opportunity to fill two large orders for arms and ammunition. One was an order for some 5,000 Enfield rifles, 5,000,000 rounds of ammunition, and eight airplanes. This order, which came from the recognized Government of Mexico, was filled, but when the De la Huerta order for approximately the same amount of arms, minus the airplanes, came in, President Coolidge, after a conference with Secretary of State Hughes, issued a formal proclamation placing an embargo on all arms shipments to De la Huerta and the revolutionists. What was the reason for this discrimination?

WELL! WELL!

—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

The embargo, in the opinion of the Indianapolis *News*, "is a decisive and important step in support of the Obregon régime," and other defenders of the Administration's action, Democratic as well as Republican, maintain that President Coolidge was well within his rights in declaring the embargo, and, moreover, showed good judgment. "An uprising in Mexico," points out the Troy *Times*, "no matter how insignificant, is a menace to the United States." "But for this action," agrees the Indianapolis paper, "there would have been no end to revolutions in Mexico." Moreover, "by selling arms to President Obregon and by preventing the rebels from buying arms in this country," asserts the Washington *Post*, "our Government gives warning to all plotters and rebels, from the Rio Grande to Punta Arenas, that it will not look with favor upon violence as a means of bringing about changes in government."

In the present instance, explains the Troy *Record:*

"The Coolidge Administration was confronted with two difficult alternatives. It could either keep its hands off entirely and let the revolution take its course in Mexico, with probable overthrow of the Obregon Government and another period of lawlessness and international discord such as marked the Administrations of President Taft and Wilson. Either that, or the Administration could do all in its power to support the Obregon Government and prevent the confusion that would result from the downfall of that Government.

"By going the whole way, President Coolidge doubtless will be able to give sufficient support to Obregon to make possible the suppression of the revolution and thereby to preserve peace, order and established government in Mexico. Certainly this is a laudable motive and one that ought to demand support regardless of political affiliations in Washington."

Not only did the President place an embargo upon arms shipments from this country, but, according to a Universal Service dispatch from Washington, "if other countries permit arms to be shipped to the rebels, this Government will make vigorous protests, and, it is believed, will be able to halt such shipments." Already Cuba and Guatemala have announced their neutrality, and, "presumably will make every effort to prevent the running of arms to De la Huerta," says the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*. "For to permit arms to go forward would destroy the Administration's one plausible pretext for extending aid to the Obregon Government," notes the New York *World*.

The Rochester *Herald*, on the other hand, sees in the Presidential embargo "a radical and alarming departure from the traditional American policy of non-interference." We are reminded by this paper that, more than a decade ago—

"In the administration of President Taft, when Mexican factions sought to buy arms and munitions in the United States, the government at Washington promptly placed an embargo on such shipments. President Taft was a Republican, a conservative of political leanings similar to those of President Coolidge. Yet Taft saw clearly that a proclamation of neutrality with regard to Mexican quarrels would be of little substance without practical application, in the way of an arms embargo. The course of the present Administration is so violently in contrast with that of President Taft that there seems good reason for inquiring what sinister influences are at work behind the scenes in Washington so to reverse traditional American policy."

To the Boston *Globe* "it is a question whether intervention—for it amounts to that—will not defeat our purpose and swing national sentiment in Mexico to De la Huerta." In this paper's opinion, "our Government is establishing a questionable precedent. Our attitude toward the Mexican situation will be interpreted in some quarters as further evidence of imperialistic designs." As the Pittsburgh *Post* points out:

"We are not supposed to interfere in the affairs of our neighbors, but just the same, under the Monroe Doctrine, we have been a protector of them against foreign invasion. This has led some to go the length of stating bluntly that if we are their protector we should, on occasion, police them against themselves.

"In this latest instance the Hughes-Coolidge policy puts us in the position of supporting the Mexican Government against revolutionists. It may be said that if this swiftly proves successful, the end will have justified the means.

"It is not, however, to be dismissed so easily as that. It may develop the precedents in the direction of our sitting as judge on the affairs of our neighbors generally.

"The action of the Washington Government is venturing upon very delicate ground. It is, by Mr. Hughes's own definition, intervention in the affairs of a neighbor. The Wilson policy toward Mexico saw that country emerge from a revolutionary period and get upon a plane of peace. It witnessed the restoration of the confidence of South America in us after the Colombia incident. Regardless of how the Wilson methods may be defined or classified, their effect was without parallel in winning the friendship of our South American neighbors, as shown by the way the latter followed our leadership in the World War. If the Wilson action toward Mexico was intervention, then it was most skilful intervention, holding not only the friendship of that country, but also that of our other neighbors.

"Will the Hughes-Coolidge policy do as much? That is the test."

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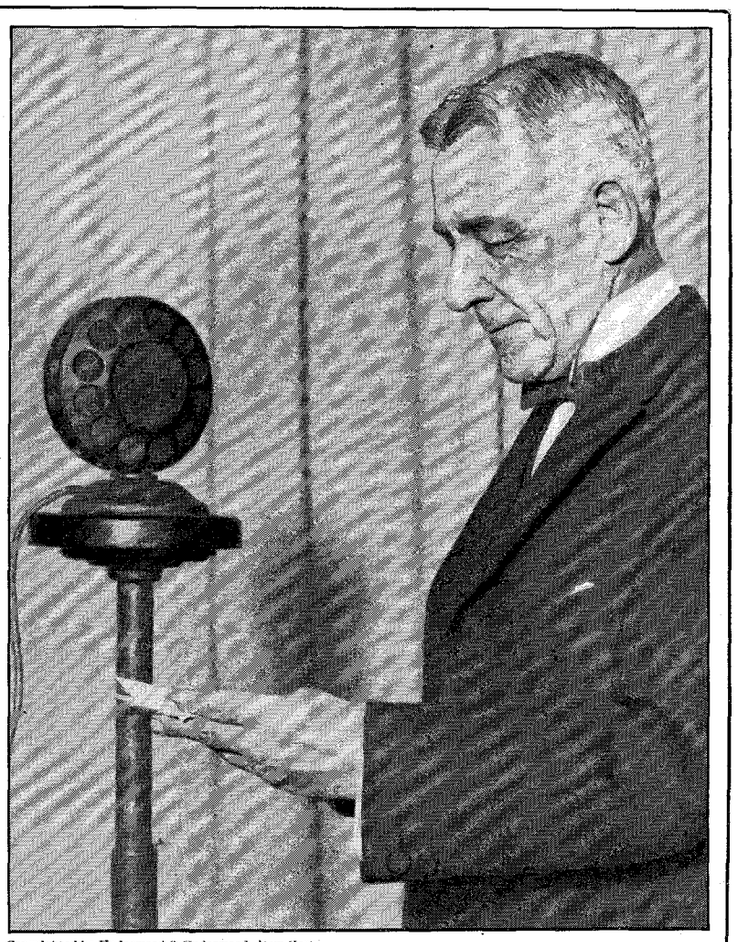
THE WAR OVER THE PEACE PLAN

INSTEAD OF BRINGING PEACE, the Bok award seems to have started hostilities in Washington and in other quarters where the mere mention of our keeping in or out of world affairs brings out all the verbal daggers within reach. No national topic, newspaper editors the country over agree, commands stronger or more sustained interest than the question of how and in what degree the United States shall cooperate in world affairs. "It was a great issue in the Presidential campaign of 1920, and it has been a great issue ever since," observes the independent Democratic Hartford *Times*. And now that Edward W. Bok, the former magazine editor and publisher, has succeeded in getting the whole country to thinking and talking about peace by awarding a prize of $50,000 for the best practicable peace plan, the same issue, we are told, will come to the fore in this year's campaign. For the plan selected by the Jury of Award, consisting of Elihu Root, chairman, Gen. James Guthrie Harbord, Col. Edward M. House, Ellen Fitz Pendleton, Judge Roscoe Pound, William Allen White, and former Ambassador Brand Whitlock, provides that this country shall enter the World Court and cooperate with the existing League of Nations. In the words of the independent Boston *Globe*, "the American Peace Award has hauled forth from a dusty pigeonhole the whole question of American participation in both the League and the World Court, and thereby added to the difficulties of many cautious political brethren in a Presidential year."



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"IF THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD CAN CREATE WAR, THEY CAN CREATE PEACE"

Declared Edward W. Bok, donor of the $100,000 peace prize, in a speech which was broadcast from one of the largest Eastern wireless stations.

Last summer Mr. Bok startled the world by announcing that he would give $100,000 for the best practicable plan suggested for American cooperation toward international peace, half this amount to be paid upon acceptance by the Jury of Award, and the balance when it received the approval of the American people and of Congress. Until this time the plan selected by the jury, and announced on January 7, is to be known as No. 1469, so that consideration of it can be based entirely upon its merits. The referendum now under way is said to be the broadest ever held on a public question. According to a Washington dispatch to the New York *Times:*

"The plan will be brought to the attention of the great majority of the voters of the country. Nine million copies of the plan and ballots have been sent out to organizations and committees which are helping to take the 'referendum.' In addition, 700 daily newspapers with an aggregate circulation of 18,000,000, more than 7,000 weekly papers with an aggregate circulation of at least 7,000,000, and more than 400 magazines with a combined circulation of more than 5,000,000 have printed or will print the ballot and at least a digest of the plan."

Plan No. 1469 proposes, according to the official summary,

"I. That the United States shall immediately enter the Permanent Court of International Justice under the conditions stated by Secretary Hughes and President Harding in February, 1923.

"II. That without becoming a member of the League of Nations as at present constituted, the United States shall offer to extend its present cooperation with the League and participate in the work of the League *as a body of mutual counsel* under conditions which

"1. Substitute moral force and public opinion for the military and economic force originally implied in Articles X and XVI.

"2. Safeguard the Monroe Doctrine.

"3. Accept the fact that the United States will assume no obligations under the Treaty of Versailles except by Act of Congress.

"4. Propose that membership in the League should be opened to all nations.

"5. Provide for the continuing development of international law."

In announcing its selection from the 22,165 plans submitted, the Jury of Award describes the winning plan as "the best practicable plan by which the United States may cooperate with other nations to achieve and preserve the peace of the world." And it adds:

"It is the unanimous hope of the jury that the first fruit of the mutual counsel and cooperation among the nations which will result from the adoption of the plan selected will be a general prohibition of the manufacture and sale of all materials of war."

In a speech broadcast from one of the largest Eastern wireless stations the day after the winning plan was published, Mr. Bok said:

"I ask you not to be misled by what some may call the dangers in the League of Nations part in the plan. The winning plan provides not that we shall become a member of the League, but cooperate with it for the present. The right to settle all our own questions is left to us.

"The winning plan draws all the dangerous and objectionable teeth out of the whole situation. It obligates us only to talk over problems, and see if they can not be settled around a table instead of on the battle-field. It provides for a court that will be a real World Court."

Letting the editorial critics have their say first, the independent Utica *Press* remarks that, after all, "the plan is not particularly new. Nor can it be called radical or revolutionary." In fact, the independent Buffalo *Express* looks upon it as "substantially the same proposition that was before the United States Senate

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in 1919 and 1920." Then, too, suggests the independent Republican New York *Herald*, the winner looked over the names of the Jury of Award, saw that each one was a League "fan"—"and sent in the plan the propagandists wanted." Yet in the opinion of the Fort Wayne *News-Sentinel*, "there is no reason to believe that the League has any more friends than it had in 1920, when it was rejected by one of the most overwhelming majorities in the nation's history." The proposed referendum, thinks *The Irish World* (New York), "is the opening gun in a campaign to reverse this verdict." This anti-British paper, recalling the visits of Lord Robert Cecil and Lloyd George, characterizes the Bok referendum as "the greatest bit of propaganda ever attempted in this country."

While such editorial brickbats might have been expected from anti-League papers, the remark of the Democratic Richmond *Times-Dispatch* that "the Bok plan is neither in accord with the views of former President Wilson nor those of the bitter-enders in the Senate," comes as a surprize. As the Buffalo *Express* explains:

"President Wilson was quite right in his contention that without the enforcement provisions of Articles X and XVI the League would be useless as a peace influence. The opposition was equally right in the contention that with those provisions the United States would be obligating itself to take part in wars which did not concern it and that we should thereby invite the very dangers from which we wish to escape. The winner of the Bok plan has left us exactly where we have been for the last five years."

As the independent Republican New York *Sun and Globe* sees it, the Bok proposal "is an ingenious device to revive a discussion which most of us thought had been closed." To the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.), "the League taint alone places it under a fearful handicap." This is also the view of the Kansas City *Star* (Ind.) and the Hartford *Courant* (Rep.). The Republican Minneapolis *Tribune* sees in it neither very much harm for this country nor very much good for the world. "As it stands," asserts the

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WELL, THE INTELLECTUALS CAN'T COMPLAIN ANY MORE THAT THEY NEVER GET A CHANCE AT THOSE BIG PRIZE-RING PURSES

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

"A PLOT! A PLOT!"

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

Democratic Pittsburgh *Post*, "it is the Bok Peace Plan, expressing the views of its author as an individual, the approval of the donor of the prize as an individual, and the preference of a small group of eminent individuals constituting the Jury of Award whose province was largely that of judges in an essay contest; they had to act within the limitation of the rules of the competition." This, it may be added, is the chief objection of the Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.), which says:

"The plan is simply an expression of the judgment of seven persons whose personal opinions and activities in relation to public policies were a reason for naming them, and in a majority of cases it is well known that these judges were supporters of the proposal that the United States should become a member of the League of Nations. This plan is now offered without any alternative with which it can be compared, and without any opportunity to know for what reasons it was preferred to the twenty-odd thousand other plans. If this referendum is to be made at once and without previous discussion, it will be considered by serious minds not only valueless as an expression of popular intelligence, but will be characterized as mere political propaganda under a humanitarian disguise."

The charge that the Bok plan is merely League propaganda is so prevalent, says the Washington *Post* (Ind.), that "Senators are seriously considering the possibility of an investigation into all forms of propaganda destined to influence the foreign policies of the United States." *The Wall Street Journal*, on the other hand, in a half-column editorial headed "Much Ado About Nothing," thinks "this silly business has received a great deal too much deadhead advertising already," and declares that "even this space for discussion is regretfully conceded."

Since the Bok plan must eventually come before the Senate, let us see how it is regarded in Washington, particularly by the "irreconcilables"—the group which successfully fought the League of Nations Covenant. According to the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times:*

"The irreconcilables are opposed not only to the framework of the Bok plan, built upon the League of Nations foundation, but are strongly against the acceptance of the original Harding plan for the United States joining the World Court. . . .

"Senator Borah, like others in the irreconcilable group, does not see any hope of the Senate changing its policy on the League, and they are sure that domestic matters will entirely absorb the attention of the present Congress."

Supporters of the League, on the contrary, we are told by the

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Times correspondent, "welcome the Bok move, for they say it will concentrate attention of the voters next fall on the League. Moreover, Wilson Democrats believe the plan will furnish their party with an issue of compelling force, provided the League is endorsed at the Democratic convention." "Friends of the League," remarks the independent Springfield *Republican*, "will feel vindicated because the Bok award is frankly based on the League as the most practical and workable agency of international cooperation in existence."

"The plan is admirable for its simplicity and straightforwardness," thinks the Portland *Oregonian* (Ind. Rep.), and the San Francisco *Chronicle* (Ind.) says the plan is identical with the policies proposed by that paper "since the League became a subject for public discussion."

Briefly, we read in the independent Newark *News*, the winner of the Bok prize "tears down part of the League, then builds around the standing structure, and adds to it the World Court." In this paper's opinion:

"The plan, as a whole, is sound. It recognizes that there is not room enough in the world for two organizations. Linking up with Russia, Germany, Turkey and Mexico to form a rival league is unthinkable. Once that is decided, the author goes out to find a way for this country to enter the League. He suggests it. It is not ideal, but if adopted we can not keep out of the League. A straight League plan would have been turned down instantly as impractical, politics being what they are.

"The plan is ingenious. It combines sound legal knowledge with political astuteness. Congress will find it hard to turn it down."

"The appeal," points out the Republican Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "is to common sense." "Mr. Bok's propaganda is wholesome," agrees a Democratic paper, the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, while the Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind.) goes on to explain:

"Mr. Bok has been accused of stirring up the populace and creating embarrassment for the superior minds which direct the national destiny in the State Department and the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate. He is not troubled by these accusations. He confesses guilt. He has been deliberate in his effort to take the problem of peace out of the hands of the politicians and diplomats and to place it in the hands of the people. He is not at all of the opinion that the superior minds aforesaid have a monopoly of vision and wisdom on this or any other issue. He frankly admits that he seeks to develop a national sentiment which will be heard responsively in the Senate.

"The winning plan has helped to bring the idea of peace into the sphere of practical consideration; it is hastening the passage from poetry to politics; it is making world peace an issue upon which men who seek the suffrage of the people will have to furnish more than eloquent phrases. Party leaders and party platforms will have to take note of it, as they have taken note of the tariff and railroads and agriculture and taxation. If they reject the program evoked by Mr. Bok, they must furnish a better."

And "there is no other machinery of peace but the World Court and the League," avers the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), "and there is no chance whatever of scrapping them. Therefore the award had to go to a plan centered on the Court and the League." Continues *The World:*

"So far as the Court is concerned, there was really nothing further to discuss, for the conditions of American adherence laid down by President Harding and Secretary Hughes in February, 1923, meet every honest and informed objection and are acceptable to the other nations of the world.

"In regard to the League, there was a genuine problem of how to meet powerful objections that have arisen in the minds of many Americans. The winning plan meets all the objections at once by advocating American participation without any commitment whatsoever. It is a promise to be present at the League without any obligations of any kind as to what we shall do. *The World* believes earnestly that the plan would enable the United States to exert its great moral influence for the maintenance and increase of peace. The plan provides for cooperation, for 'mutual counsel,' for conference, moral judgment, full publicity, and it relies on the power of public opinion. These are the methods of peace, and the plan accepts these methods."

THE NEW IMMIGRATION PLAN

DISAPPOINTMENT, DEPORTATION, the separation of close relatives, and the crushing expense of a fruitless voyage to the United States—all these will be spared many future immigrants if Secretary of Labor Davis has his way. For a bill recently submitted by Mr. Davis to the Senate and House immigration committees provides for selection of immigrants abroad; for extension of the quota restrictions to all countries in the Western Hemisphere, and for various other modifications of the present entry requirements. One of the main features of the Davis proposal, points out the Pittsburgh *Chronicle-Telegraph*, published in an industrial center that, like Oliver Twist, is always calling for "more," "is a provision that will prevent the congestion at Ellis Island that has been so embarrassing to all concerned." In fact, agrees the neighboring *Post*, "the amendments to our immigration law proposed by Secretary Davis are in the main marked by common sense."

The existing law, which limits the number of immigrants admitted each year to three per cent. of those of their nationality who were resident here in 1910, has been enforced, several editors agree, long enough to reveal its weaknesses, and it is these that Secretary Davis would correct. As we are told in the Washington *Post:*

"Under the selective plan embodied in the Secretary's bill, every prospective immigrant would be required to obtain from an American consular office abroad an immigration certificate, based on the results of an examination, and showing clearly that the immigrant is admissable under the American law.

"These certificates would be issued to qualified immigrants of the following classes in the order of preference stated:

"Husbands, wives and minor children of alien residents who have declared their intention to become American citizens; immigrants who served in the military or naval forces of the United States during the World War; ministers of any religious denomination; professors or members of recognized learned professions; skilled laborers; other laborers, including domestic servants.

"The Secretary makes no recommendation as to the figure which should be fixt as a quota limitation, but in a letter to Chairman Colt of the Senate Committee he earnestly advocates application of the quota arrangement to Canada, Mexico, and South and Central America, which are not included under the present quota law.

"The bill would provide for suspension of quota limitations by the issuance of special immigration certificates to two special classes. One of these classes would include 'farmers and skilled or unskilled labor when labor of the like kind can not be found unemployed in the United States, provided that no strike—or lockout—exists or impends in the industry seeking to import such labor.' The other specially admitted class would be composed of husbands, wives, and minor children dependent on relatives who already are citizens of the United States.

"In times of industrial depression, the Secretary of Labor would be authorized to suspend all immigration, in order that alien labor could not be brought into the United States at a time when laborers already here are out of employment.

"Other provisions of the bill would make the following changes in the present law:

"Aliens who, having resided continually for at least five years in foreign contiguous territory are authorized to enter the United States for the purpose of laboring at a specified occupation for a definite time at a specified place.'

"All would be classed as 'non-immigrants' and would be exempt from immigration laws. Under this section, the Secretary explained, periodic demands for laborers from Canada and Mexico could be satisfied.

"Foreign quotas would be reckoned on a monthly basis instead of the present yearly basis, a provision designed to eliminate the racing of steamships to bring immigrants within the quota limitation, and to prevent crowding at ports of arrival."

Mr. Davis, thinks the Buffalo *Express*, "apparently has framed his measure with a view to ending hardships imposed on immigrants under the existing law, and to make the administrative machinery work more smoothly." In this paper's opinion, "the proposed bill is as good as can be expected so long as the country sticks to the present principle of immigration restriction." The

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Pittsburgh *Chronicle-Telegraph* finds several good points in the Davis bill. For instance—

"Each prospective immigrant would be required to secure a certificate of fitness from a United States consul. Its issuance would be based on a new system of preferences, on the principle that the United States is entitled to choose those to receive the privilege of admission according to definite qualifications, instead of merely imposing a numerical limitation.

"With the quota restrictions administered on a monthly basis, in most months these preferred newcomers would probably fill the quota. At any rate, knowing how many could be admitted in any one month, our consuls abroad could issue their certificates accordingly and thus help to prevent deportation of those who arrive, only to find their quota filled. Moreover, while the suggested selective scheme abroad would lighten the labors of officials at American ports, it would not do away with the necessity for the regular examinations of newcomers here. However, it would insure a higher class of immigrants, reduce the number of deportations and prevent many injustices and hardships of the sort that have occurred under the workings of the present law."

In the opinion of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer:*

"The view of the Secretary of Labor in this respect is one which must commend itself to the country generally; one that should appeal to the committees and to Congress itself. For the plan which he proposes is one which European nations, by their well-considered policies of emigration, have virtually forced us to adopt, if our own interest is to be preserved.

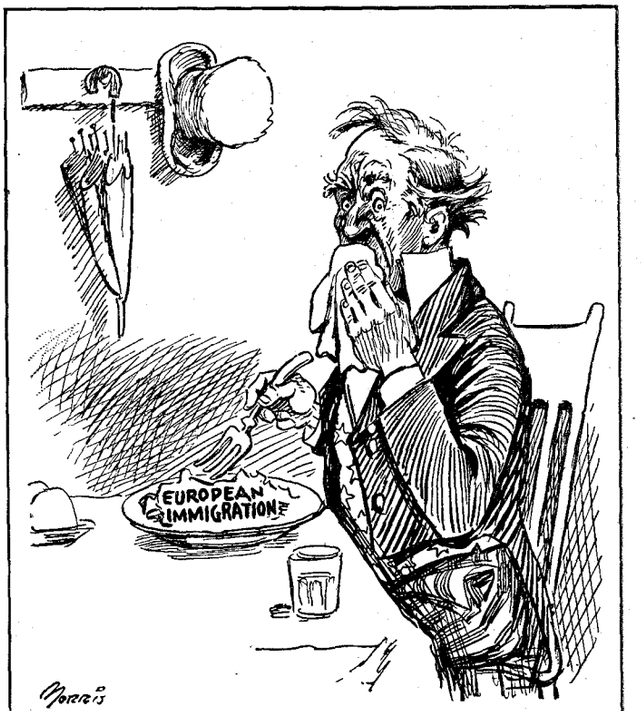
"It is no longer a secret that certain European nations have sought to use this country as a dumping-ground for their undesirables. Confronted, particularly since the war, with the problem of unemployment, they have sought to alleviate the situation by encouraging the emigration of their surplus workers, but they have planned and worked intelligently, from their own point of view, and have sought to keep at home the most desirable.

"In the face of such a situation selection at the source would seem to be the only satisfactory course for this nation to pursue."

Nevertheless, the House Committee, according to the Cleveland paper, has already let it be known that it will not recommend selection at the source. And the Pittsburgh *Post*, while in favor of the main feature of the proposed bill; while it feels

THE CARELESS FISHER

—Pease in the Newark *News*.



"OH, DEAR!! SOME OF THOSE SCRAMBLED EGGS ARE A BIT OFF COLOR!!"

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

that Mr. Davis's proposal, in principle, is "fair, humane, and businesslike," feels sure that "in some of the details, the bill is perhaps susceptible of improvement." Continues this Pittsburgh paper:

"Under the Secretary's plan, wives and minor children of alien residents of the United States who have declared their intention of becoming American citizens are to come first. That seems no more than fair. When we go further down the list, however, and find that members of learned professions are to be given preference over laborers, a doubt rises as to whether it is wise to discriminate between occupations. If there is discrimination, it occurs that America is more likely to need foreign laborers, and foreign laborers are more likely to need America, than professors, or lawyers, or physicians.

"He recommends that the three per cent. limitation be applied to Canada, Mexico, and the countries of Central and South America, which are not included in the present quota law. Perhaps we should not show special partiality to the people of our own hemisphere. But, whether it is right or wrong to discriminate in their favor, it must be admitted that it would be very disagreeable to have to bar from the United States any Canadians that desired to come here to live—people so much like ourselves that we hardly think of them as foreigners."

The Baltimore *Sun*, moreover, finds that selective immigration is already in force, judging by statistics, "without any attempt by Washington to bring it about." According to this paper:

"A study made by the Foreign Language Information Service in New York shows that during the last fiscal year the proportion of professional men coming to this country as immigrants increased by nearly 250 per cent. over the proportion of the same type coming in 1912. The percentage of skilled workers admitted is also higher than it was before the war, while agricultural workers, who made up 23 per cent. of our immigration in 1912, composed only 2.4 per cent. of the total last year.

"The reason for this pronounced change is obvious. It is the middle class which has suffered most heavily from the post-war chaos in Europe and which is consequently most anxious to come to America."

Twenty-nine countries, according to Ellis Island officials quoted by the Manchester *Union*, have already exhausted their legal quotas for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924.

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

EVERY year is leap year for the pedestrian.—*Hackensack Republican.*

GERMAN conditions are to be exposed for Dawes to peck at.—*Philadelphia Record.*

MR. COOLIDGE speaks with a Vermont intonation, but he writes like the late J. Cæsar.—*Chicago News.*

THE trouble with religious toleration is that perfect toleration is inimical to publicity.—*New York Evening Post.*

MR. EDWARD BOK ought to arrange to use Mexico as a laboratory to experiment with his world peace plans.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

TAX-EXEMPTION bars tax-reduction.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

THE "eternal triangle" is largely base.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

WITH the Soviet, lieability is counted as an asset.—*Washington Post.*

FOUR more labor banks are to open. That's capital!—*New York Evening Post.*

HENRY at last admits there is one Ford that won't run.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

AS some preachers interpret it, peace on earth means war on the modernists.—*San Diego Union.*

WHAT is sometimes called the banana belt seems to be also the cartridge belt.—*Springfield Republican.*

IT'S tough to be in a crowd of radio and Mah Jong fans when you understand only English.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

THE women politicians have not begun to cast their hats in the ring. Probably waiting for the new models.—*St. Joseph News-Press.*

"WHY is Akron the healthiest city in the United States?" asks the New York *Times.* Apparently because most of the automobile tires manufactured at Akron are used elsewhere.—*New York Evening Post.*

THE belief that Filipinos are not punctual is being accentuated by the present situation, in which so few are able to keep their appointments.—*Manila Bulletin.*

THE next generation will have no desire for intoxicants, says a scientist. We hope that's true, but a coon dog's puppy just naturally takes to treeing coons.—*Dallas Times Herald.*

A COMPROMISE between William J. Bryan and his critics might be worked out on the basis of Mr. Bryan's recognizing the law of evolution in return for the other side's recognizing the Volstead Law.—*New York Evening Post.*

"ARE your constituents solid for tax-reduction?"
"Not exactly solid," answered Senator Sorghum. "Every one of 'em wants his own taxes reduced, but doesn't care much about what happens to the other fellow's."—*Washington Star.*

THOSE Soviet communications are black and white and red all over.—*Washington Post.*

SENATOR BROOKHART says the Progressives are making history. It's hysteria, isn't it?—*Houston Post.*

WILD Life Disappearing.—Headline. Another victory for Prohibition?—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

THE $100,000 peace plan has been chosen, but the Secretary of War hasn't yet applied for a new job.—*San Diego Union.*

LIEUTENANT WOOD took an $800,000 flier in Wall Street and yet they claim the Army needs more money for aviation!—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

"STICK AROUND, MR. FRANKLIN, AND I'LL SHOW YOU WHAT THRIFT IS"
—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

HOW about a peace plan for the churches?—*New York World.*

HERE'S hoping that Europe has seen its worst daze.—*Washington Post.*

THE Ford boomers have met their Sedan.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

THAT was an awful sidewipe Hank gave Hi.—*Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger.*

ON Detroit river ships that pass in the night are all viewed with suspicion.—*Pontiac Press.*

AFTER all, it's the reduction specialist who lives on the fat of the land.—*Manila Bulletin.*

THE G. O. P. leaders might well remember that all taxes look high to the fellow who's short.—*Manila Bulletin.*

JAZZ music and radio loud-speakers have rendered great service to the deaf. Deafness isn't the curse that it once was.—*San Diego Union.*

THE Nobel committee will award no peace prize this year. It probably considers Mr. Bok's a noble prize.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

PROOF that a big bonus is compatible with reduced taxes has led to a demand for a bonus twice as big to cut taxes twice as much.—*New York Evening Post.*

THE trouble with the Congressional practise of keeping the ear to the ground is that it also limits the field of vision.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

IN this new and efficient era, housewives are known as home engineers. They are content to let father keep his old job as fireman.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

CONGRESS may investigate Lieutenant Wood's financial transactions. Some of the members appear mighty eager to learn how he did it.—*Pittsburgh Gazette Times.*

"OUR Government is one of checks and balances," declares a Virginia Democrat. Our observation is that whenever the Government gets our check our balance disappears.—*Houston Post.*

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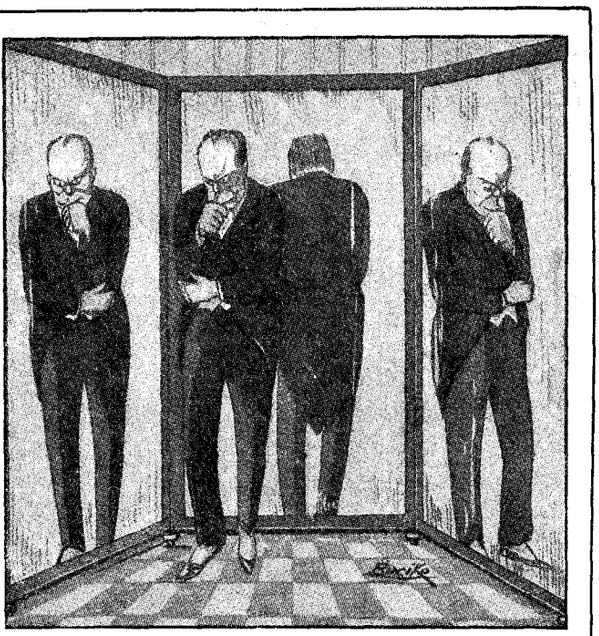
FOREIGN COMMENT

MUSSOLINI'S NEW PUZZLE

BY CLOSING THE SESSION of the Italian Parliament and thereby threatening its dissolution and general elections to the Chamber of Deputies in the spring, Premier Mussolini affords many the opportunity to comment once again on his dramatic genius, because he "leaves everybody guessing." At the same time they point out that he has not yet formally announced his intention of dissolving Parliament and proceeding to a general election, and as the Manchester *Guardian* remarks, "with his love of cheating work-a-day expectations," he may suddenly request, or rather order, the present representatives of the people to resume their discussions and carry on as if nothing had happened. But it notes that the Italian press are taking it for granted that an election is imminent, and reflect the hopes, fears and suspicions the various parties entertain about their own prospects and the likely moves of their opponents in the electoral game. The situation is unprecedented, according to this daily, which calls attention to the fact that the possibility that a party with 23 members in the outgoing Parliament, which is the number of seats now held by the Fascists, should entertain no fears of failing to bring that number up to 350 in the new House—out of a total of 535—is something new in the annals of representative government. We read then:



MUSSOLINI'S SUPREME COUNCIL

"Even in minor questions the Leader gathers round him his faithful cooperators to discuss matters and decide on them."

—*Il 420.* (Florence).

"It would not be conceivable even in Italy had not the party in question come to be something more than a party, something approaching a new religion with the promise of a privileged status for its adherents rather like that formerly enjoyed by the Moslems in the Balkan provinces of the Ottoman Empire. And even so, without the electoral law recently passed the outlook for Fascism would not be quite sure. But as this law promises two-thirds of the seats in Parliament to any party whose list of candidates obtains a higher number of votes than any other single party in the whole country, and as the other parties are all in a very bad way at the moment, Fascism is quite confident of such a triumph.

"The Italian Parliament is at present composed of 242 Liberals (roughly equivalent to our Tories, except in economic doctrine), 121 Socialists, and 107 Populars (Catholic Left), with 50 or so representatives of the Extreme Right and the Communist Left, and 23 Fascists."

Among the Italian press, the Milan *Corriere della Sera* recalls that in Mussolini's speech at Montecitorio, after the march on Rome, he said that the present chamber might last for two months or two years, and this daily proceeds:

"After the two months had passed, the deputies thought they could calmly wait until the two years had passed, but the President has kept to himself the right of calling the electorate when circumstances should move him to do so. During these fourteen months the Government has accomplished almost all the administrative and financial reforms for which it received plenary authority. Now it is evident that its chief deems it opportune to reestablish the normal parliamentary life. But because the normality of relations between the Government, the Chamber, and the country could not be reestablished by a legislature created under circumstances very different from the present one, Mussolini has decided to have a new legislature.

"We do not pretend to know whether his decision has been inspired by some other reason. There is talk about an international factor in the situation, such as the English elections, or the approaching French elections. There is discussion also of the influence on Mussolini's decision of some facts of domestic policy, as, for instance, the political layout of the country, the inside situation of the Fascist party, and also of the inadvisability, from the point of view of the Government, of a lively discussion in Parliament about their procedure in availing themselves of the full power with which they were accredited. But all this is mere hypothesis. We join in direct connection the closing of the session with the dissolution of the Chamber in a short time. The official statement says that the closing of the session does not affect the fate of the legislature. This statement, if constitutionally exact, nevertheless does not correspond to the reality of things. Therefore, we believe that the Chamber will be dissolved."

According to the Rome *Giornale d'Italia*, an understanding between the Government and the present Chamber was impossible, and Mussolini had to choose between "keeping the Chamber alive and claiming a continuance of full power, or go back to constitutional normalcy and restore the parliamentary function, but with another Chamber," and he has "chosen the latter procedure." As to the program of the Government for the election, this journal observes:

"The generic program will be based on the fundamental principle of the restoration of the State authority, of the State order and hierarchy. But it may be that Mussolini will work into the platform some characteristic reforms for the purpose of securing the good-will of possible allies."

The Rome *Tribuna* remarks simply that "a situation unbearable from all points of view is going to end as a consequence of a provision which fits perfectly into constitutional order, and which this Government, despite contrary assertions, has never attempted to disturb." The Rome *Mondo* considers Mussolini's closing Parliament as a measure that "must be considered a prelude to more important decisions whose end will be the clarifying of the general policy of our country," and it adds: "If this be true, as we have reason to believe it is, we can not help considering it with an explicit declaration of

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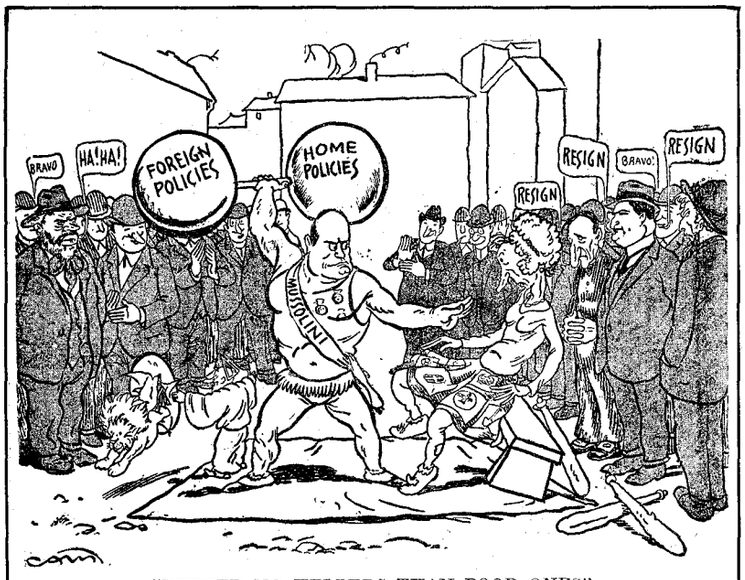
consent." The Rome *Idea Nazionale* thinks that the Government decided not to ask for an extension of its full powers because it "deemed it more effective and more convenient not to request this Chamber for a new formal investiture, probably because of the facility with which this Chamber would have given it," and so it "availed itself of those constitutional forms that are customary." In the view of *L'Epoca* Mussolini's move will have "the full support of the nation in its enormous majority, because it has great faith in the ability of the Leader, and only tolerates the present Chamber."

Among prominent Socialist leaders appearing in interviews in the press is Mr. Turati, the most conspicuous member of the party, who is quoted as saying:

"Mussolini has been opposed to the elections many a time. So if he has taken the present step, it is evidently done because of strong pressure from within his party. . . . Of course, the elections will mean another element of disturbance in the ranks of Fascism, because there will be thousands of Fascists to fight for two or three hundred seats. As far as my party is concerned, conditions under which the elections will be held are the same as if they had been held six months ago. Personally speaking, I am glad that the humiliating situation of the Chamber toward the Government is at an end. I was in favor of resignations after the first speech of Mussolini, and the same case would have faced us to-day if a new request had been made for full power."



"BETTER NO HELPERS THAN POOR ONES"

MUSSOLINI (to Parliament): "Go away! I can manage better without you."

—*Il Travaso* (Rome).

Another prominent member of the Socialist party, Mr. Modigliani, is reported as saying that:

"We can not conceive that the Government has closed the session because of its interest in having some bills dropt. A Government like this might have attained this aim in many other ways. Nor do we think that by this measure the Government aimed to discontinue parliamentary prerogatives. Finally we think it inconceivable that Mussolini wished to suspend the powers of the Chamber which was expected to accord him full power anew, according to his desire."

A Socialist-Maximalist, Mr. Vella, believes that the closing of the session indicates the coming of elections, and declares:

"Therefore our party will endeavor to determine its attitude in the coming contest. What I can say now is that a decision must be taken, not so much on preparation for the electoral fight, as on the idea of inviting its members to the polls under the abnormal conditions that will prevail. It is probable that our party will decide in favor of abstention from the polls."

Don Sturzo, former Secretary of the Popular party, avers in the Rome *Tribuna* that his party is in favor of new elections, but he adds:

"With the new electoral law, it is doubtful how far the result of the elections will reflect the mind of the country. As is well known, the party that gets a majority which exceeds 25 per cent. of the voters will gain two-thirds of the seats in the Chamber. Now if such an electoral law had been applied in the British recent election, when the Conservatives lost their majority, the result would have been approximately as follows: Conservatives, 410 seats; Liberals, 90 seats; Laborites, 110 seats. It is apparent that such a result would have been very far from reflecting the real will and the real condition of Britain."

PORTUGAL'S ANXIOUS DAYS

POLITICAL INSTABILITY in domestic concerns and the question whether Portugal should get in line with Italy and Spain as a triumvirate of Mediterranean Powers are the chief subjects of discussion in the Portuguese press. Those who favor Portugal's leaning toward Spain and Italy are sharply opposed by supporters of the old alliance with Great Britain, which has lasted nearly a century. In home politics, it appears, the internal strife which has upset the country since the fall of the monarchy has had little bearing on international matters, for the rapidly succeeding administrations are said to have been too busily occupied with internal matters. The exception occurred during the World War, in which Portugal took an active part by maintaining two Army corps on the French front throughout the duration of hostilities.

A curious feature of Portugal's political situation is that while the Administration is Nationalist, the Democratic party possesses a majority in the Chamber. The Democratic and the Nationalist are the two leading parties of the country, and we are advised that the leader of the Democratic party, Dr. Alfonso Costa, has lately been hampered in his efforts to form a concentration cabinet in which he planned to have all parties represented. Some Portuguese editors argue that the bitter opposition developed by the Nationalists would doom the Portuguese Republic, if Dr. Costa's proposed cabinet were to fail in its aim. They hold that no political party would be able to govern in case his cabinet should fall, and therefore maintain that it is better to stick to the old policy of party government.

Portuguese newspapers speak feelingly of the grave financial difficulties that confront the Nationalist Administration, presided over by Ginestal Machado. The budget deficit for the current year is estimated at 4,000,000 escudos. (Normally the escudo equals $1.08, but at present foreign exchange reports give it a value of only .034). The attempts at sweeping financial reform required by the gravity of Portugal's financial case are said to have been hindered by Parliamentary obstruction, and in consequence some Portuguese editors advocate Fascist methods to clean up the muddle. The Lisbon *Republica* says:

"Past budget deficits have been covered by the issue of countless bank-notes unredeemable in gold, and nobody knows exactly how many millions of unsecured paper currency are circulating in the country. The Democrats, who possess a majority on paper, are denounced by the Nationalists as being responsible for the present crisis, and what will their attitude be? If they admit their errors of the past and let the Nationalists carry through the financial reforms that they plan, the parliamentary majority of the Democrats will disappear in the coming elections. If they systematically obstruct the Nationalist program, the cabinet will fall and they will face the task of tackling the same problem and becoming at the same time accusers of their own comrades. Either way their prestige seems to be doomed."

Portugal's financial crisis and the repeated outbreaks and

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uprisings against the State, suggest drastic remedies to many newspapers that frankly envy the dictatorship situation in Spain and Italy, and also the recent getting together of these two Latin countries. The Oporto *Correio de Manha* observes:

"It becomes daily more evident that we can not continue our isolated life on the Continent while circumstances are rapidly welding Europe into four great groups of political power, whose interests will soon clash in open conflict. France, joined to her protégés of Central Europe, held sway over the destiny of the Old World until the advent of Mussolini and his swift ascendency in Mediterranean matters. A great barrier is to-day being erected beyond the Alps and the Pyrenees. The two mentioned groups will face a coming Anglo-German entente. Russia and her allies will be the fourth agglomeration to seek a place in the sun in the next few years."

By way of showing how much Portugal's adherence to Italy and Spain would mean to these countries, the Lisbon *Seculo* remarks:

"While we are commercially neglible, our influence in every other way would be greatly felt and appreciated because Portugal still holds high place among the colonial Powers. The strategical importance of possessing good bases in Africa, in Asia, and in the East Indies can not escape careful observers who have hitherto wondered what Italy and Spain would do in the matter of colonies."

Various Portuguese editors remind us that Portugal's possessions extend over an area of 808,000 square miles, which is more than the territory of Spain, Italy, France, Germany and Great Britain combined. They also call attention to the geographical position of continental Portugal, which is as an advance guard of Europe on the Atlantic, and "dominates the trade lanes of the Old World toward America." With a favoring eye toward Italy, the Lisbon *Imprensa Nova* observes:

"Morally and historically we are bound to fall in line sooner or later with the policy so successfully launched by Mussolini. So why not have the advantages of spontaneity and reap the benefit that prompt adherence would bring? Such a move would leave our alliance with England unimpaired, because the Pan-Latin expansionist plan is in no way directed against the British Empire, and we could play the befitting rôle of intermediary or connecting link between the two great entities which would control the destinies of the Mediterranean by a just equilibrium of forces."

A daily which is strongly inclined to syndicalism, the Lisbon *Batalha*, believes that the sudden dictatorships in Italy and Spain have been welcomed throughout Europe as a good remedy for economic discontent and the evil after-war labor conditions. Both these factors are the reason for Portugal's anxious days, and they are sufficient to make probable guesses about a Portuguese turn to the Extreme Right, and this daily adds:

"In spite of the cut in expenditures proposed by the Nationalist Administration, the country is eagerly looking forward to a more constructive policy. Petty economies, such as the suppression of automobiles for the Ministry and other high officials, while at the same time the army of do-nothing office-holders draw salaries without even going to their respective offices, are ridiculous, and are doing more to discredit democracy and parliamentarism than any armed conspiracy."

As to Portugal's friendship with Britain, the London *Daily Telegraph* has pointed out that it is the "oldest of our political friendships and alliances," goes back to the "days of the Plantagenets" and was "associated a century ago with the glory of Wellington." In our own time, this journal recalls, it has been "sternly proved by the participation of Portugal as our ally in the greatest of all wars; a war, too, let it be remembered, in which the effort put forth by her gravely overtaxed her national strength and involved consequences of economic disorder and depression from which the country is suffering to this day."

CUBAN TALK OF REVOLUTION

THREATS OF REBELLION against the Zayas Administration are reported from Cuba and coming at the beginning of the harvesting of the sugar crop are thought likely to have a grave effect on the American sugar market. Those responsible for the talk of uprising are said to be the Association of Veterans and Patriots, whose original purpose was to demand payment of overdue pensions and salaries. Their hostile attitude toward the Government arose during the discussion of the Tarafa bill, which provides for the adoption of a lottery law, and especially for the consolidation of the national railways

HARVEST DAYS IN CUBA

"Surrounded by intrigues, armed threats and menaces, the Cuban worker toils at the sugar-cane crop in much uneasiness of mind."

—*La Politica Comica* (Havana).

and the closing of subports. From the Cuban press we learn further that the reform program of this organization won over many notable Cubans, but according to some, their plans have dwindled down to the mere design of overthrowing the Zayas Administration, chiefly because they lack a really national issue. The passive attitude of President Zayas is scored by several journals, but is taken in some quarters as proof of wisdom, and we are told that neither commercial boycott, cries for American intervention, protest meetings or press opposition have succeeded in moving him from his stand. The alarmist reports of a revolution at the opening of a bumper sugar crop, it appears, have caused certain financial institutions to curtail their credits to the plantation owners, and the consequence has been the rise of a wave of pessimism in certain sections of the press. Thus the Havana *Discusion* observes:

"It is full time that the Government of the Republic, backed by all sensible Cubans, should stop the criminal attempt of revolution publicly advocated by the Association of Veterans and Patriots. The general pessimism pervading Cuba opens a wide field to the wildest ambitious dreams of the pseudo-emancipators, whose only remedy for the present situation is a shameless interventionist appeal to the United States."

This newspaper severely criticizes the procedure of President Zayas, saying:

"When ill-winds blow over the country and the very foundations of democracy are shaken, the President displays an astounding indifference, looking upon the rapidly succeeding events with the passivity of a fakir. For the good of all concerned, he must declare if he seeks a second term. This situation is unendurable, and daily is becoming more harmful than an open rebellion, which at the utmost would last a fortnight, inasmuch as United States

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forces would prevent it from continuing, should our Government be unable to do it."

Other Havana newspapers which hold similar views are *El Mundo*, *La Voz*, and *El Diario de la Marina*, which remarks sarcastically that "the first thing to do in order to justify a revolution is to make a revolution" because "like blockades they are permitted under international law only if effective." This daily continues:

"Here in Cuba, as soon as there is discontent with the Government, we talk of revolution, but it is not a movement as in other countries. It consists simply in going to the country to burn and ransack the property of other people. Only when fighting against Spain's tyranny was destruction in the Island found justifiable. To employ the same methods to-day would not only be foolish but criminal as well. None but madmen can think of such an oppositionist practise. It would not be the Government alone which would suffer, but also the whole nation."

A Havana monthly review, *Cuba Contemporanea*, deplores the inclination of some to drag the United States into every domestic quarrel of the country, no matter how trivial, and it asks its readers to consider for a moment the commercial status of the Island, on which point it remarks:

"Our commerce is enormous—as a matter of fact, the second largest in the world. We had an average in 1922 of $165 per capita, to $58 for the United States, $83 in Canada, and $183 in Great Britain. Eighty per cent. of our exports went to the United States. As to the importance of American investments among us, let us mention that 55 per cent. of our production is controlled by American interests, and that the acreage of sugar-cane under American supervision amounts to 4,500,000 acres. As to the total American capital invested in Cuba, it reaches, according to conservative estimates, the figure of $750,000,000. . . .

"The revenues and expenditures of the Administration reflect a steady stabilization of the budget so badly shaken in the financial crisis of 1920. Recovery has been rapid, a surplus of $5,000,000 being estimated for the year 1924, after payment of $12,000,000 on loans contracted in this country. The total debt of Cuba, internal as well as external, amounts to $116,796,500."

According to the Havana *Politica Comica*, both the Cuban workers and the Cuban business men are opposed to the so-called reform movement. This journal points out that from the beginning the sugar crop has had as many setbacks as it could stand, and it fears that foreign interests may take offense at "a state of affairs damaging to all." Then it asks:

"When will these menaces stop? For the past four months we have been on a war footing, politically, tho the plain people have disregarded the flamboyant appeals of the agitators. Many careful observers see in the whole show only a vague and emotional desire to emulate the Italian and Spanish turns to the Right, for which we are not prepared, socially or morally."

Meanwhile the Cuban press praise the cautious policy of Washington in refraining from exercising undue pressure in behalf of American interests affected by the Tarafa bill, and *La Discusion* declares that American diplomacy has "reached the highest degree of forbearance and understanding, in spite of the efforts of Cubans to discredit their country."

From the "Soviet Russia Pictorial" (Chicago)

THE NEW DAY IN MOSCOW

The Labor Temple, formerly the Club of Nobles.

FRANCE'S ATTITUDE TOWARD RUSSIA

RECOGNITION OF THE SOVIET REGIME is repugnant to France, because the Soviet régime is "based on treachery and cruelty," and the people of the United States "may be assured that France has not changed her viewpoint in the slightest." These are the words of a spokesman for the French Foreign Office to the Paris correspondent of the New York *Herald*, and the French official says further that the situation of France is more difficult than that of the United States, because Russia is "a constant menace to France's allies—Poland and Roumania." This American correspondent relates that consequently France prefers to remain aloof, but is placating Russia by not interfering with commercial transactions. He tells us also that the only hope for a revision of the Soviet principles is "a definite reconciliation between France and Germany," and adds that if this is achieved Sovietism, "according to the French official theory, will be so modified, on account of Russia's new isolation from European affairs, as virtually not to differ from other democracies."

The report that France was about to recognize the Soviet régime is said to have arisen from the fact that certain Frenchmen like Deputy Herriot, who is also Mayor of Lyons, and Senator DeMonzie, both of whom have visited Moscow, favor closer trade relations with Russia, believing they may lead to a settlement of the claims of French investors for Russia's prewar bond issues. Deputy Herriot has a word of his own on the relations between France and Russia in the *Gazette de Prague*, and tells us that since Lenin's gradual withdrawal from the political scene, there have been resultant disturbing setbacks in Russia's political condition. Perhaps the most important element in the new turn of affairs, he remarks, is the state of mind of the peasants. Mr. Herriot notes in passing that at the International Conference of Peasants in October it was alleged that there was a movement toward Communism among the French rural masses. This insinuation he denies hotly, asserting that the French peasant is "profoundly hostile to war, but ferociously attached to his land, and—let it be well known—nobody can take his land from him." As to the Russian peasant, Mr. Herriot observes:

"This is a subject on which I can speak only with extreme reserve. Yet I am persuaded that the most definite result of the Russian revolution, which was in theory Communist, will be found to be the creation in Russia of the fact of individual property because of the necessity of obeying the peasant instinct. The future will declare whether I am right. For the moment the rise in the cost of manufactured goods, of which our correspondents afford us striking examples, the insufficient return from agricultural products and the burden of taxes seem to create in the mind of the Russian peasant a disposition not at all favorable to the present régime. They have a metaphor about Trotzky. They call him the 'open scissors,' of which one branch represents production and the other consumption. The two branches are to move farther and farther apart—and, with

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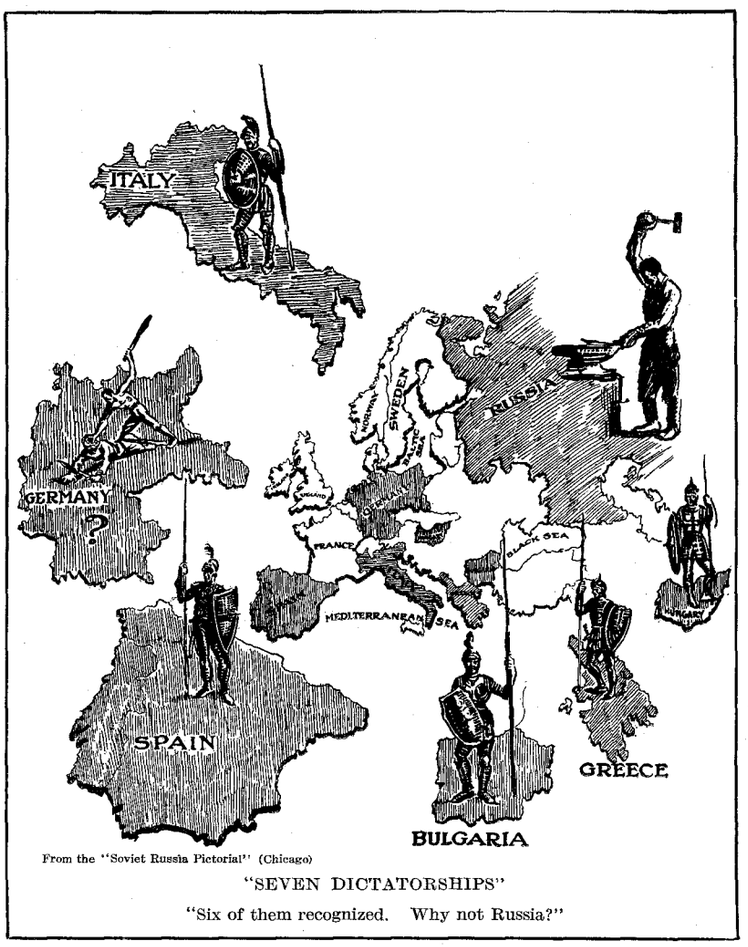
differences easily pictured, the same phenomenon is observable in the United States. If this is true it would be against all human laws if the discontent of the peasants should not drive them at length to cause grave difficulties to the present Russian Government."

Mr. Herriot relates then that this unrest among the peasants is rumored to have "provoked incidents, or at least threats, against the Jewish element among the Communists," and he avers that there is no liberal mind which would not be horrified at the thought of "a possible return of those atrocities which in the past have stained the soil of Russia." His observations convince him more and more of the need that Europe, and especially that France, help Russia put her house in order, and he continues:

"To wish for a new Russian revolution is an enormous imprudence. To count on the success of an eventual reaction would be a crime. . . . The French Chambers of Commerce are about, in my belief, to recommend a policy of investigations which would be the prelude to a policy of rapprochement. The majority of the Left, which may and which should result from the coming elections, will surely pronounce itself in favor of such procedure. I shall not cease to ask the people of France, and our commercial and industrial leaders, to make an effort of reason; but I am obliged to admit that the Soviet Government, or at least the Communist Internationale, seriously impede this work—for one thing in the campaign against the Treaty of Versailles. It is true as I have written before, that the French democracy has no hatred, despite its suffering, against the German people, with whom it would live in peace. I affirm it once more—we do not wish, we will not tolerate, any annexation, direct or indirect. We did wish Alsace and Lorraine; but we desire no more territory. But when one sees, as I have lately, the tragic misery of our devastated regions; when one sees at Saint-Quentin babes at breast and poor little children huddled in shacks open to all the winds; when one sees our children without schools and our hospitals in the north still showing the traces of bombardment, how is it possible for the Russian people to be insensible to these sorrows? How can they tolerate that the German capitalists, the Krupps and the Stinnes, authors of the late war and devotees of the idea of revenge, should quietly transfer their capital to foreign countries while such horrors exist in ours? I admit the sufferings of the German proletariat, and from my heart, as a citizen of the French Republic I would do what I could to alleviate them. But how can the Russian people fail to hear the cause of outraged justice in the plaints of my brothers of the east and the north of France?"

On the other hand, Mr. Herriot admits that in the name of the Moscow Internationale, the FrenchCommunist party is waging a most violent campaign against the democrats of France, and so it is working openly and directly against the interests of Russia. Now the chances of a rapprochement between France and Russia are greatly diminished by the actions of the French Communists, he says, and what is more, Russia's chances are damaged. So, he finds that:

"Communism, with its dictatorship of the Left, practically associates itself with Fascism and its dictatorship of the Right. The duty of democracy is to cry out against such maneuvers and to fight against them. Its duty is to make appeal here, there and everywhere to calm and to reason. The reconciliation of nations can be brought about only in democracy and through democracy. Otherwise the peoples of to-day would commit the same follies as those of the morrow of 1848 when their divisions and their blunders delivered them into the hands of the reactionaries. If we let fanaticism blind the masses, and absurd propaganda disturb the action of thinking men, we shall soon have seen the end of peace and of liberty."



From the "Soviet Russia Pictorial" (Chicago)

"SEVEN DICTATORSHIPS"

"Six of them recognized. Why not Russia?"

OUR LACK OF PROGRAM IN CHINA

"AMERICA HAS A DEFINITE POLICY toward China, based upon the open door, but the trouble with America's relations with China now is that America has no program," it is asserted by an unnamed American newspaper man of prominence, who is quoted in the Shanghai *China Weekly Review*. This periodical says that the journalist in question has traveled in China almost as extensively as he has traveled in his own land, and such an observation from a trained observer is described as "significant at this time, because it concentrates attention upon the weak point in the relations of the United States toward the present situation of China." We read then:

"One of the chief evidences of the lack of knowledge of the State Department and American Governmental officials generally in respect to conditions in China is shown in the continuance of American participation in the diplomatic fiasco at Peking. America maintains a Minister and an expensive diplomatic establishment in Peking for the purpose of dealing with a Chinese Government which has long ago ceased to exist, except on paper. Foreign business men, missionaries and the Chinese, too, know it, but still the United States and the other foreign governments continue to make themselves ridiculous by maintaining a system or method of dealing with the Chinese Government which has had little effect for at least a dozen years. The method of dealing with China through the doyen of the Diplomatic Corps may have been effective at the time of the Boxer rebellion, and for a few years thereafter, but the maintenance of the system for the purpose of dealing with China to-day is laughable, to say the least.

"The Government of China to-day rests not with Peking, but with General Wu Pei-Fu at Loyang, with General Chang Tso-Ling at Mukden, with General Chi Shih-Yuan at Nanking, with General Lu Yung-Hsiang at Hangchow, with Sun Yat-Sen and General Chen Chiung-Ming at Canton, and a number of others. Everybody knows this, and in actual practise recognizes it."

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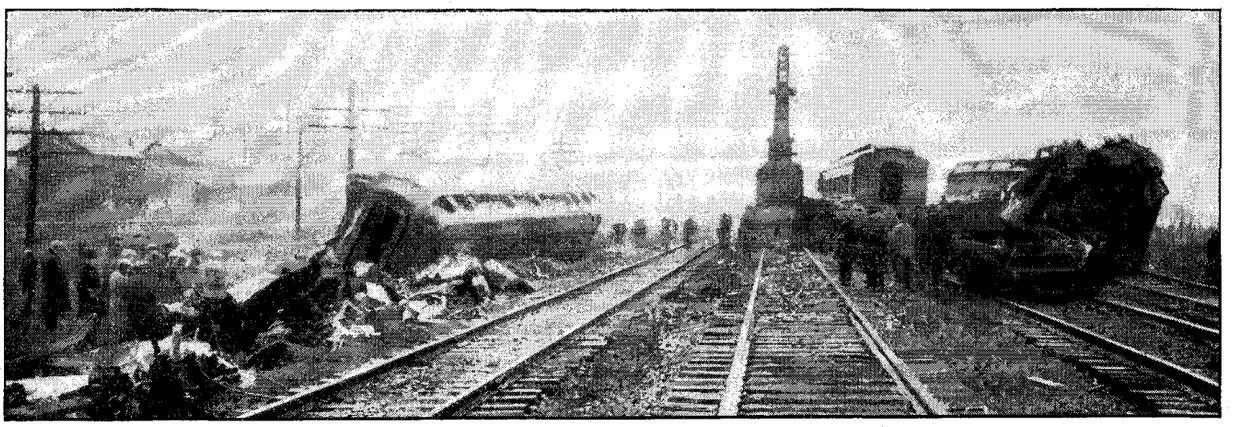
SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION



International Newsreel photograph

A RAILROAD DISASTER WHICH "WILL MOST CERTAINLY QUICKEN PROGRESS ALL ALONG THE LINE"

After the smash-up on the New York Central at Forsyth, New York, December 10, in which nine persons were killed and thirty injured. At the right is the twisted coach in which the casualties occurred. The one at the left was removed to clear the tracks. This wreck will hasten the installation of automatic stops, but the immediate lesson, we are told, "is to do everything humanly possible to have a perfect engineman, with an experienced and conscientious fireman on every fast train."

HOW CHANCE-TAKING BRINGS DISASTER

THE LESSON OF THE LAST CONSPICUOUS railroad wreck, that of the Twentieth Century Limited at Forsyth, New York, is that "chance-taking must bring disaster, sooner or later." So at least, the matter is phrased by an editorial writer in *The Railway Age* (New York). Knowing that the Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered the installation of automatic stops, and that such a stop at Forsyth would have eliminated the possibility of collision, many critics of the railroads will see in the tragedy only the result of reluctance to install protective devices until the last minute allowed by law. The writer points out, however, that the New York Central and other great roads are working hard to combine automatic stops into an effective system that will "not cause more troubles than it cures," and that available safeguards ought to prevent collisions without additional devices. "A perfect engineman on every fast train" is the precautionary measure that he favors; and no one doubts that this is necessary, whatever mechanical devices may be added. We read:

"Death loves a shining mark. The Twentieth Century Limited, with a fine record for fast and safe operation, comes to grief, as is likely at any time to be the case with any other train until railways not only have perfect equipment but are manned by employees who never take chances.

"Every superintendent can testify that now and then a well-known rule of safety—such, for example, as the rule never to put a green fireman, or a dull-minded flagman, on an important express train—has to be violated. Or, at any rate, *is* violated. 'The Twentieth Century' now means, not one train but many; not the education of a half dozen enginemen, but of half a hundred. To train a few crack runners is one thing; to be able to run several extra sections over ten divisions on two days' notice is quite another thing. In short, perfect railroading is in this age a tremendously perplexing problem, and all this chance-taking, combined, must bring disaster, sooner or later.

"It is no wonder that the automatic train-stop (including its own new dangers) is coming to find some favor even with conservative signal engineers. The New York Central, along with other roads, has for months been expending thought, money and varied efforts in the attempt to devise an automatic train-control *system*—not a mere stop—that can be used on its very busy lines and not cause more troubles than it cures. How far we must yet go in this direction before reaching perfection, even in theory, is yet to be seen. The present disaster will most certainly quicken progress all along the line."

The human brain in the locomotive cab is a better machine, year by year, the writer asserts; and no one can deny, he thinks, the real improvement that has been accomplished in the last dozen years; the best engineman make fewer mistakes. But the operation of scores or hundreds of fast and heavy trains does not depend simply on finding a lot of runners with good brains—but on the smooth working, day in and day out, of a vastly complicated administrative machine; and the demand for additional mechanical and electrical devices, to check the human element, is entirely natural. He goes on:

"The fact, however, remains that each new report on a serious collision shows where we have failed to make use of the safeguards which are already available. The records of the Bureau of Safety of the Interstate Commerce Commission are full of well-known lessons which have been public property for years. The particular lessons of the Forsyth collision can not be formulated until the results of the detailed investigation are available; but it will be an unheard-of thing if the report does not disclose more than one contributing cause. If first reports are true, the engineman had passed two or more caution signals at high speed and had not slackened materially until he passed a good distance beyond the second one; whereas everybody agrees that the only entirely satisfactory way to run such a train as that at full speed, especially in a foggy atmosphere, is to drop back far enough to get all distant indications clear. The New York, New Haven & Hartford finds decided satisfaction in its rule that at every cautionary signal the engineman must not only reduce speed (which may mean much or little), but must at once bring his train under control. This rule deserves more consideration than it has received. The informed reader will recall other rules, essential to the highest safety, which every now and then are found to have been relaxed or ignored, even on our best railroads.

"Discussion of this disaster will include much talk about automatic train-stops, automobilists' carelessness, and the duty of doing away with grade-crossings, in all of which topics there are lessons a-plenty; but the immediate lesson, as regards the lives of passengers in sleeping-cars on foggy nights, is to do everything humanly possible to have a perfect engineman, with an experienced and conscientious fireman, on every fast train. The Bureau of Safety has set forth this lesson many times, and probably will now have to do so again."

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PLENTY OF HELIUM

ENOUGH HELIUM GAS is now available in the United States to keep filled and ready for service 200 airships of the size of the navy dirigible *Shenandoah*, so Dr. Richard B. Moore, former chief chemist of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, told members of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers at their meeting in Washington. These ships could be kept in the air for five years, he added. We read further in Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

"Dr. Moore predicts the building within a few years of airships of twice the size of the *Shenandoah*, 'big enough to carry fuel sufficient for a trip to Europe and return and with enough reserve buoyancy for a good load of bombs if necessary.'

"Laws for the conservation of the helium resources of the country will be introduced at this session of Congress, Dr. S. C. Lind, successor to Dr. Moore as chief chemist of the Bureau of Mines, told the delegates. The gas occurs principally as a constituent in the natural gas-wells of Texas, and the problem is to separate it from the inflammable part of the natural gas which may then be used for industrial purposes.

"Helium-inflated airships are useless for very long flights unless some method for condensing the water-vapor, which is one of the products of combustion of gasoline, is employed. Such a method has been devised. It prevents the ship from getting lighter and lighter, and so having to release helium if it is desired to come to the surface. Rather than lose the valuable gas, the *Shenandoah* on her recent trip to St. Louis, dove down near the ground and was then pulled to earth by some 300 men, a method not always applicable. If 90 per cent. of the water-vapor could be recovered, there would be no loss of weight of the ship.

"The purification of helium is also one of the great problems in the industry, Dr. Lind said. The best method is that used in repurification of the gas at the Lakehurst station, where it is passed over activated charcoal at the temperature of liquid air, resulting in the absorption by the charcoal of all gases except helium and hydrogen. This results in nearly 100 per cent. helium. Airships are now using a mixture of 90 per cent. helium and 10 per cent. nitrogen, he said.

"Other important sources of helium gas besides the gas-wells of the Dallas-Fort Worth district are known to the Government, Dr. Lind stated, but their location and extent are being kept military secrets. When the industry is more developed and the needs of the Army and Navy are fully met, the surplus supply of the gas will be released for commercial purposes. At present the military uses absorb the entire output.

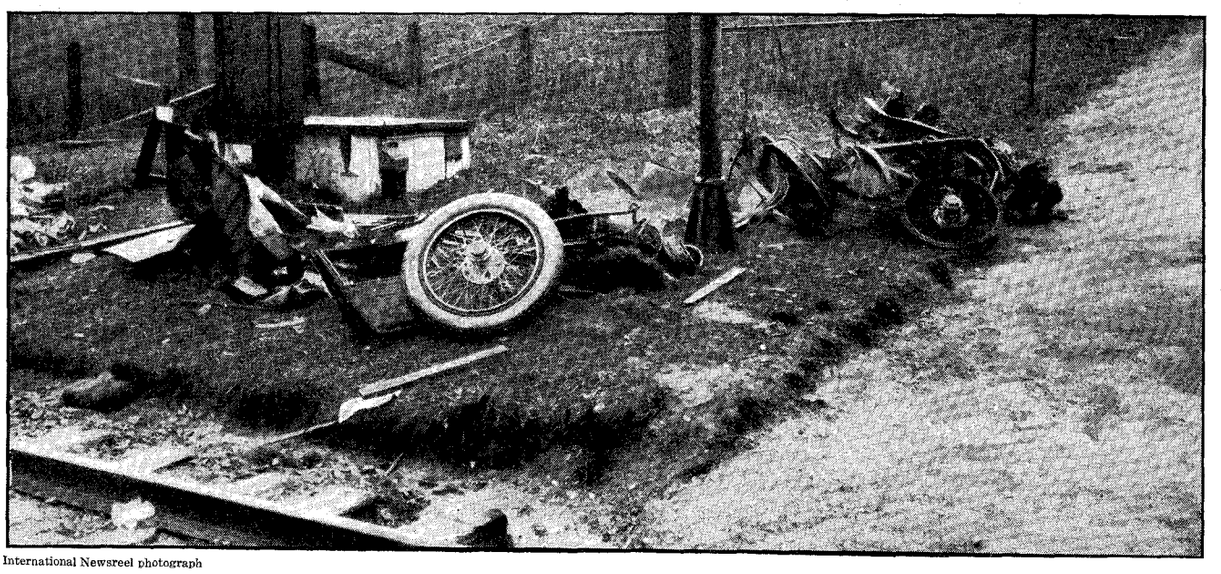
"Dr. Moore, during further discussion, emphasized the unique military value of helium, saying that this country contains all the known world supply and that as an asset in time of war such a resource is invaluable and should be carefully conserved."

THE COOLING EFFECTS OF SPIRITS

NOT OF ALCOHOL, but of those disembodied entities affected by so-called mediums. Efforts to investigate these by the methods of physical science have hitherto been in vain. Now, however, according to *The Scientific American* (New York), British investigators have succeeded in showing that when a medium goes into a trance she absorbs heat in some unexplained fashion, so that the surrounding air grows cooler. If substantiated, this will transfer at least some of the phenomena of mediumship from the domain of "psychical research" to that of ordinary physics. Says the paper named above, on its editorial page, under the headline "Psychic Research":

"For the first time we dignify this branch of science with separate consideration under a formal heading of its own. It is one in which progress is necessarily slow, because of the dearth of experimental material. Good mediums are scarce, and good mediums who have the temperament enabling them to work profitably for scientific investigators are even rarer. But there appear to be a few of these, and with them the collation of data proceeds—it would, of course, be extremely rash to advance any claim that the investigation of psychic phenomena has proceeded beyond this stage.

"Our own investigation has, to date, been disappointing in that no genuine manifestations have been brought before our committee. Other workers have been more fortunate, and in Great Britain the body of investigators working with the medium Stella C. has had the singular good fortune of being able to prove categorically the existence of a manifestation that has been freely disputed—the cooling influence of the mediumistic trance upon the immediate neighborhood. Séances have been held in a locked and sealed room, sufficiently insulated against all influencing of the temperature from without. Obviously, under the operation of known causes, the only thing that can happen to the room temperature is a slight rise, from the heat-radiation and combustion products of the numerous persons present. Actually, this did occur, in the end; the temperature at the close would always be slightly higher than at the beginning. But the verdict of the sitters' senses that the room was materially cooler during the mid-portions of the séance was checked up by self-recording thermometers, and found to be in accordance with the facts. This cooling was always appreciable; in two or three instances, the bottom of the temperature curve, corresponding with the climax of the trance and the other phenomena, was no less than twenty degrees Fahrenheit below the initial figure. There seems no escaping the conclusion that we have here a genuine psychic phenomenon—that the medium in some way absorbs large quantities of energy from the surroundings, giving it back later on."



International Newsreel photograph

THE LITTLE WRECK THAT LED TO THE BIG WRECK

This was once a motor-car. It was hit by the first section of the Twentieth Century Limited, which halted and was hit by another section.

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TWENTY YEARS MORE APIECE FOR US

FUNDS OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS EACH grow apace. Surely none has a more worthy object than the Milbank Memorial, which is conducting experimental work by which its managers hope to prove that twenty years may be added to the average life-span in the United States within the next fifty years. They have launched a $2,000,000 public-health experiment to be conducted in three New York State centers; one in a district in New York City, not yet selected, with a population of about 200,000; the others, already under way, in Cattaraugus County, New York, with 72,000 residents, and in Syracuse, with 175,000. In these communities, eminent public-health workers will supervise intensive hygienic and medical activities, for a period of five years, the Milbank directors having appropriated $325,000 annually for the field work. The purpose is not alone to reduce the mortality rates, but to do so at a cost that can be assumed by the communities themselves after the test is finished. Says the New York *Tribune*, in a review of the subject:

SHE GAVE HER MILLIONS TO LENGTHEN OUR LIVES

Elizabeth Milbank Anderson, who left $9,000,000 to the Milbank Fund to conduct experiments with a view to adding a score of years to the average life.

"'In devoting a substantial part of its income to these health demonstrations,' John A. Kingsbury, former Commissioner of Public Welfare in New York City and secretary of the fund said, 'the Milbank Fund is allying itself with a world movement. The aim of the movement was strikingly stated at the recent Cleveland meeting of the American Public Health Association when that organization of practical health officers dedicated itself to the task of adding twenty years to the average length of life now prevailing in the United States.

"'The committee on resolutions there directed attention to a century of striking achievements in the science of public health, resulting in an accelerated increase in the average length of life. It called attention to the fact that within the last three-quarters of a century the average duration of life has been extended by not less than fifteen years in many of the leading nations of the world.

"'The gain in the life-span during the last two decades has been greater than during the previous half-century. While seventy-five years ago one-fourth of all persons born in England died before reaching the age of three and one-half years, a decade ago it was not until the age of thirty-three and a half years that one-fourth died.'

"Pointing out that the Milbank Fund directors had been assured by experienced public-health experts that no inherent obstacle stands in the way of extending the life-span twenty years in a half-century, Mr. Kingsbury called attention to the fact that ten years have been added to the average tenure within the last generation in this country.

"The project, known as the New York Health and Tuberculosis Demonstrations, will aim particularly at determining which diseases yield most readily to concerted attack; to what extent tuberculosis can be further reduced; whether the infant mortality rate of 100 to the 1,000 still existing in backward parts can be reduced to the present model rate of fifty; whether diphtheria, for example, can be eliminated, and what methods work best with every disease known to man in the three varying environments.

"Edward W. Sheldon, president of the United States Trust Company, is chairman of the Milbank fund, which was founded and endowed to the extent of more than $9,000,000, by the late Elizabeth Milbank Anderson.

"During 1922 the annual report shows the Fund distributed $254,891.41 for constructive health and social work, according to the terms of the donor. The total sum disbursed since its establishment in 1905 has been $2,131,673.09."

MANY PLANS TO "BURN COAL TWICE"

HENRY FORD IS NOT THE ONLY MAN who undertakes to "burn coal twice." The process, recently acquired by him, and described not long ago in THE DIGEST, is only one of a very large number for the "low-temperature carbonization" of coal. No less than eleven American processes are described in *The Chemical Age* (New York) by Charles V. McIntire, chairman of the Low-Temperature Carbonization section of the Committee on Carbonization of the American Gas Association; and this takes no account of English, German, and other foreign processes. Mr. McIntire believes that all these are still experimental and in no shape to be taken up by the small investor, altho he notes that both the engineer and the layman continue to feel that the pressing need of a suitable substitute for anthracite coal as a domestic fuel will be met by some process of low-temperature carbonization. He continues:

"The distillation of coal at low temperature holds a certain fascination for the layman as well as for the chemist and the inventor. It should be said here that there have been no developments which would justify any assumption that the art has passed from the experimental into the commercial field. Distillation of coal at low-temperatures has most certainly not been done on a money-making scale, yielding profits sufficient to carry the operating costs and the capital charges. It has been tried experimentally; and in one case in a full-sized commercial plant, but none of these attempts has been entirely satisfactory. No process has yet made public any data which would justify the small investor in investing in it, and the development of any process is a matter only for large capitalists. One of the greatest misconceptions held with regard to low-temperature carbonization, even on the part of some technical men, is the assumption that the by-product yields from low-temperature processes are so superior in value to those derived from high-temperature processes that the revenue from them would immediately remove low-temperature coke from all fear of competition with by-product coke.

"When low-temperature tar is made in large quantities, and the fractions become available to the industrial arts, a market will undoubtedly arise to absorb them, most authorities agreeing that these tar-oils are potentially more valuable than the secondary tars of the coke-oven. This showing in favor of the low-temperature process, however, is almost balanced, under present conditions, by the much larger quantity of salable gas produced by the coke-oven. Ammonia yields are also in favor of the coke-oven.

"The men who are backing the various processes do not agree with one another as to the nature of the product they are striving to produce. Some are trying to make, in a one-stage process, a coke possessing all the excellent physical characteristics of by-product coke plus a relatively high content of volatile matter, to give it free burning qualities; some wish to produce a semi-coke, high in volatiles, porous and soft in structure; others have as their objective a small-sized porous semi-coke which they intend to prepare for the market by briquetting. All are striving to make the ideal smokeless domestic fuel, an anthracite substitute.

"We are not concerned with the definition of the ideal domestic fuel; but we wish to set down the opinion that low-temperature coke is not inherently superior to coke-oven coke unless it is improved physically by briquetting or some other means."

The chief American processes before the public are now described at some length. The reader who has been led to believe that the one acquired by Henry Ford is the only one, will be

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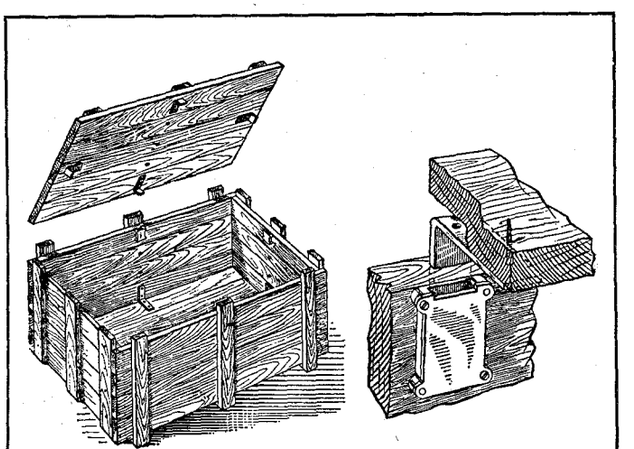
surprized at their number. There is "carbocoal," whose inventor, Harry A. Curtis, is now professor of chemical engineering at Yale. An attempt to make it commercially has now been suspended in favor of renewed experimental work on a large scale. The Piron process, also called the Caracristi process, is the one controlled by Ford, and has been already described in these columns. Large plants for its employment are now under construction. The Greene-Laucks process, in course of development at Denver, uses a vertical cylinder, within which revolves a hollow screw that receives coal at the bottom, slowly hoists it, and discharges it as coke at the top. The Wallace process, invented by an East St. Louis man, was in operation at Petersburg, Virginia, for two years, and a plant to use it is now being built there. It uses a brick shell with a hollow, perforated metal core, around which the coal is charged. The Richards and Pringle process, developed in England, makes a product called coalite.

The Babcock process, developed by Dean Babcock of the University of North Dakota, uses a "battery" of small brick chambers, and is of the by-product-recovery type. The Johns process, developed in Denver in connection with the distillation of oil-shale, is to be used with lignite, and the product is to be briquetted. The Brown process, also designed for the treatment of shale, is now on the market. It uses a retort consisting of three horizontal revolving drums, heated externally. The West process, under experimentation at Pittsburgh, is intended to be used in connection with the production of blast-furnace coke. The Strausfield carbonizer, developed by the Lignite Utilization Board, a body financed by the Canadian Government, has been used in a semi-commercial plant at intervals. The Hood-Odell process, designed by the chief mechanical engineer of the United States Bureau of Mines, is to carbonize lignite cheaply and does not recover by-products. The product will probably be briquetted.



HOW THE THIEF-PROOF BOX IS BUILT

The author of this article, Mr. McIntire, was largely responsible, he states, for the design of the plant to be used for the Carbocoal process, mentioned first in his list, and will have active charge of the experimental work connected with it. While this fact must doubtless be taken into account in rating his judgment of other processes, his caution that all processes must still be regarded as experimental is significant as emanating from one so closely connected with their development.

PILFER-PROOF PACKING—Requests made recently by the United States Department of Commerce for information on pilferproof cases, sealing and strapping systems, and all antipilferage devices have brought to light a number of ingenious methods of outwitting the thief, says *The Marine Review* (Cleveland). It goes on:

"The London Chamber of Commerce likewise has been receiving suggestions in response to its request, indicating a world-wide serious effort to combat the pilferage evil which has become a burden to ship operators, exporters and insurance companies.

"Considerable information has been published recently on such cases. The design shown in the accompanying illustration was recently sent to the Department of Commerce. The box resembles a standard export case, but one extra cleat, used as a seal, is provided around the center. Each intermediate board is fastened on the inside of the case to the center cleat by a screw, preventing such boards from being shifted or raised. Four angles screwed into the center cleat are fastened to the bottom of the case on the inside, as shown. The top is secured by a device consisting of four automatic locks, which are attached to the inside of the case, the screws extending into the center cleat.

"These locks automatically operate as the cover is closed, thus locking the case completely and making it impossible to open it without showing signs of breakage. The locks are small enough not to interfere with the contents of the case. This case apparently is well adapted for valuable shipments, such as shoes, leather, textiles and silverware."

AUTOPSIES 3,000 YEARS LATE

X-RAYS AND MODERN KNOWLEDGE make an autopsy on an Egyptian mummy perfectly possible, says Watson Davis, of Science Service, writing in the New York *World*. We may presently know just how Tut-ankh-Amen came to his death. Written history at its best is a second-hand record, necessarily inaccurate in fine or gross details, Mr. Davis remarks. The news of forty centuries ago has been greatly distorted through transfer into hieroglyphs and subsequent translation to language that we can understand. He continues:

"Rich as are the records of the Valley of the Nile, where nearly every square foot contains a trace of human antiquity, no evidence is more final and striking than the remains of what were once living men. Graves record the progress of man.

"Historians, Egyptologists, art connoisseurs, and archeologists are not alone in being interested in all that is mortal of Tut-ankh-Amen, minor king of Egypt, who now reigns supreme among the mortuary splendors of a past age. Doctors, dentists, paleontologists—and undertakers—will read with interest the reports that come out of Egypt as Tut-ankh-Amen's mummy is found.

"The king is said to have been young when his rule ended, but his death-certificate is missing. Perhaps the priests and the wise men of his time may not have known what disease carried off their ruler. Perhaps they knew and would not tell.

"With X-rays and modern knowledge, the archeologists may be able to rewrite the record of Tut-ankh-Amen's death. Without disturbing a fragment of his shroud, rays of which he never dreamed will picture on photographic plates an outline of his bony frame. If medical men are allowed to perform a belated autopsy they will probably find some interesting pathologic signs.

"Amenhotep II, the Pharaoh of the Exodus and a ruler of the Eighteenth Dynasty, 1580 to 1350 B. C., to which Tut-ankh-Amen belonged, had hardening of the arteries, and was a man of great age when he died. From his mummied remains and those of some 10,000 ancient Egyptians that have been studied by such paleopathologists as Sir Marc Arman Ruffer, Dr. G. Elliot Smith, and others, the physical ills of over ten thousand years of Egyptian civilization have been learned. Skin, bones, muscles, nerves, blood-vessels, hearts, livers, kidneys, lungs, and stomachs from the mummies showed evidences of smallpox, rickets, appendicitis, tuberculosis, bone-lesions, infantile paralysis, and other diseases. These ills were painfully like those of to-day; little or no change has been produced by a few thousand years.

"The bodies of Pharaohs usually came to ignominious ends only a few hundred years after they were laid to rest. Thieves in the locality of Luxor plied a thriving trade in despoiling tombs of their furniture, and selling pieces of mummies, which were believed to have high medicinal value. Amenhotep with arteriosclerosis is the only Pharaoh so far found who escaped such destruction."

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JOAN OF ARC RECREATED BY SHAW

BERNARD SHAW IS NEARING SEVENTY, but there is no slackening of the creative impulse. Perhaps recreative is the word, since all his characters are accused of wearing the mask of Bernard Shaw. His latest subject is Joan of Arc, and America gives it its baptism. The Theater Guild is intrusted with introducing it to the stage, before even it appears on the printed page as Shaw's practise has formerly been. In some, perhaps irresponsible, quarters it is said that this is their reward for producing "Back to Methuselah." The play was awaited breathlessly—at least by Shavians; and they had the chance to catch their breath twice, once at the praise by Heywood Broun, and then at the dispraise by Percy Hammond. Mr. Broun printed his verdict in two succeeding issues of the *World*, so that it should not be missed. "Saint Joan," he declares, "is, in our judgment, the finest play written in the English language in our day." To Mr. Hammond, of the New York *Tribune*, evidently not disposed to go down on his marrow bones to any Anglicized Irish epigramatist, it is "just another example of Mr. Shaw's gift for interminable rag-chewing, and it is over, so far as entertainment is concerned, long before the final curtain falls." Between these two courageous extremes come the more measured judgments of the other reviewers. To be sure, Mr. Broun looks forward to a day when, once Mr. Shaw has died, it will "be possible to cut from it that which is tedious and overly sentimental and wofully verbose." But Mr. Broun can rise to heights:

JOAN AND THE SNIVELING *DAUPHIN*

Joan (Winifred Lenihan) here says to the *Dauphin* (Philip Leigh): "Charlie, I come from the land, and have gotten my strength from working on the land; and I tell thee that the land is thine to rule righteously and keep God's peace in, and not to pledge at the pawnshop as a drunken woman pledges her children's clothes."

"Things which come straight from the hand of genius must be marred. Perfection is achieved only by the finicky, and exists in miniatures. A man distinctly inspired is sure to gather so much momentum that he must inevitably press on beyond any fitting and suitable destination. Once you begin to fly, there is no getting back to earth again.

"The depth of Shaw's genius is unmistakable in 'Saint Joan.' There has been ample evidence before, but now beyond question he stands revealed as the man above all others in this age who reverences the potentiality of the human spirit. This is a play deeply and sincerely felt. It is more truly emotional than anything which we know. It will be difficult for any reasonable person to escape tears at 'Saint Joan,' even more difficult than to escape boredom."

With an almost equal number of words, Mr. Hammond presents not only another Shaw, but another critic:

"'Saint Joan' is a blending of reverence and skepticism; it treats the maid and her phenomenal exertions with a tenderness somewhere between the philosophies of Andrew Lang and Anatole France. It jibes at the fundamentalists of the time, and it discourses at length upon many of Mr. Shaw's favorite topics. It is very well acted in several of its rôles; but its chief and fatal trouble is that it talks too much. Moreover, some of this surplus conversation is none too good. Thus: 'Are you an Englishman?' 'No, I'm a gentleman.' And: 'We were beaten unfairly; no Englishman is ever beaten fairly.'"

There will be afterthoughts and corrections from all the critics probably. The play lasted till 11.30, and they had to rush to jot down their emotions rather than their thoughts. Mr. Towse of *The Post* fortunately writes for an evening paper and from him we get some reporting as well:

"In general outlines it follows the course of history pretty closely and in many minor points reveals a careful study of its subject. Eminently characteristic of its author it is, needless to say, a brilliant and at times exasperating composition; now rising to the level of historical tragedy, now hovering on the verge of burlesque; the strangest possible compound of the modern and the medieval, of convincing characterization, and audacious caricature; of fifteenth-century personages who think and speak in terms of the twentieth, and most of whom are mouthpieces for the principles, theories, and prejudices of Bernard Shaw. Through the lips of King and courtiers, cleries and soldiers, as they play their parts in his chronicle, he launches his satirical shafts—and sharply pointed many of them are—at the contemporary British institutions which plague him, whether they be military, social, ecclesiastical, or political. There is a deluge of talk, with comparatively little action—the whole thing consists of barely connected episodes—but it is talk well worth listening to, even when most provocative, so richly primed is it with wit and humor, apt expression, and keen satiric edge.

"Most of the personages introduced are clearly differentiated

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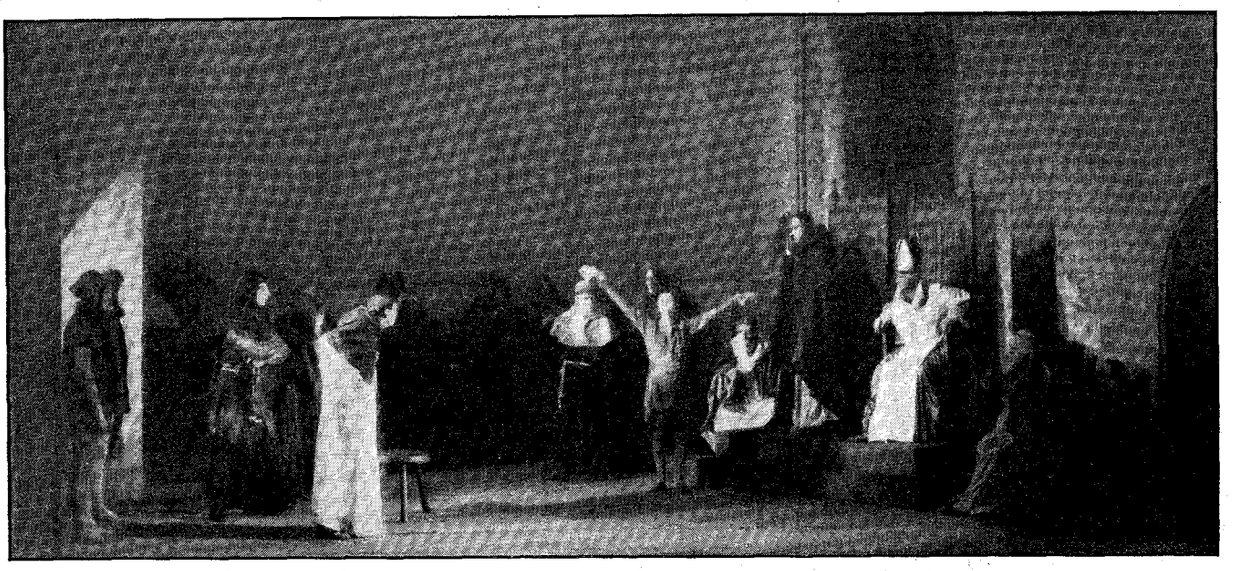

"LIGHT YOUR FIRE!"

So cries *Joan* at the end of the Inquisition scene after she has torn to pieces her recantation: "My voices were right . . . I know that your counsel is of the devil and that mine is of God. . . . He wills that I go through the fire to his bosom, for I am his child."

and some, whether truly drawn or not, are strongly vital. *Cauchon*, the masterful, intriguing, bigoted, but not unkindly, churchman, is an admirable study, thoroughly consistent and typical of his period, except when he becomes Shavian in his dissertation on miracles. *Dunois* is an excellent sketch of a bluff, good-hearted, capable soldier. Another vivid and vigorous creation is the ferocious and ultimately remorseful *John de Stogumber*. The polished, resolute, and crafty *Inquisitor* is also a striking and menacing figure. The *Dauphin*, possibly to deepen the contrast between him and the Maid, is grotesquely overdrawn. *Joan* herself is a bold and characteristically Shavian invention, attractive, inconsistent, but unquestionably alive. In endowing her with an unshakable faith in the divine authenticity of her 'voices' Mr. Shaw has followed authority and precedent, but he gives her no attribute of the mystic, and there is an obvious discrepancy between the blunt and amusing simplicity of her peasant manners and the logical force of her arguments and the occasional eloquence which she displays as, for instance, in her plea for life at her trial."

Turning for a moment from the play to the characterization, Mr. Woollcott's tribute in *The Herald* to Miss Winifred Lenihan, who played *Joan*, is fitting here, tho we find some reservations from his judgment exprest by other critics:

"As Shaw wrote the rôle and Winifred Lenihan plays her, *Jeanne d'Arc* steps forth on that stage just such a simple, hearty, forthright, good-humored, utterly convinced girl as you know in your heart she must have been. The actress lives to the full the girl from Domremy that it was given to the Sage of Adelphi Terrace to imagine. And we predict that for most of those who see 'Saint Joan' this will be their image of her. The Maid as De Monvel painted her, the Maid as she walks her orchard or lifts her sword in the bronze or the marble that a thousand and one French villages could afford will give way insensibly to this brisk, friendly, boyish lass, with her hair tossed back, her lips twitching at the nonsense of all the great folk, her clear brow shining, her eyes alight. Shaw could ask no more. Nor could any of us."

The trial naturally is the great scene in the play, and Mr. Towse finds it written *con amore:*

"It is a wonderful bit of literary, if no marvel of dramatic, composition; erudite, animated, impressive, eloquent, almost grotesquely fantastic and pathetically tragic by turns, but never dull. The *Inquisitor*, in a portentous but infinitely cunning speech, which blocks all action for a while, maintains that all minor and ridiculous charges must be dropt in favor of the dominant and inclusive charge of heresy. He is supported by *Cauchon* and the prosecutor, *D'Estivet*. All profess profound anxiety to save the soul of the prisoner. *Warwick*, alone, cynically declares that her death is a political necessity. *John de Stogumber*, with raving bigotry, demands torture and death for the sorceress. When the trial proceeds, *Joan*, defiant as ever, says that she will only submit to the Church if it be granted that her voices came from God. The *Inquisitor* coldly reasserts that they were the voices of demons.

"Still she is stanch, but finally, realizing that the stake awaits her, collapses in sheer terror and signs her recantation, only to tear it up again when she hears that she is to be imprisoned for life. Her passionate description of the joys of liberty, if inconsistent, is one of the most eloquent passages of the play. The climax is reached when she is formally condemned and removed for execution (off stage). Presently *John de Stogumber*, who has witnessed her death, reenters in a condition of frantic remorse, vowing that she is a Saint and that he, a Judas, will be damned forever. The cynical *Warwick* bids him be careful lest he be burned too, and, being told by the executioner that *Joan's* heart would not burn, wonders whether he has yet heard the last of her."

The epilog is the hardest nut to crack—or perhaps the bitterest pill to swallow. And yet, declares Mr. Woollcott, "without that last scene 'Saint Joan' would hardly be a Shaw play." And he likens Shaw to "an old mammy, who, having taken her charges up to the nursery at sundown and tucked them in for the night, would then rock noisily, stamping with her great feet, slapping her knees and singing to them at the top of her considerable lungs. 'It's de best way,' the old woman roared cheerfully. 'You gotta tire 'em out. Dat's what I say. Tire 'em out.'" Here, then, is Shaw's way:

"The deed has been done. They had dragged the Maid from the gloomy courtroom to the square in Rouen. You have heard the murderous jabber of the waiting mob, the shrieks of those who saw too late how cruel and how bestial a thing was done that day in the name of God. You have even heard the executioner return complacent to the waiting *Warwick* and speak as ironic a line as ever playwright put on paper. 'You have heard the last of her,' he says.

"And then suddenly the scene shifts to a vision of a later day and *Joan's* spirit walks the earth to learn with mingled feelings what has become of the France she served and what great miratations of herself the world had made. It is the implication of that scene that the very generation which had canonized *Joan* would burn her like at the stake again if her like were to come again on earth. It is as tho Shaw were to step out into the audience and shake the fat fellow in the front row whom the play had worked up into such a glow of sympathy, such a flutter of easy pity—shake him and whisper in his ear: 'If you had been in Rouen that day, are you sure you would not have voted with the Bishop of Beauvais and run with the witch-burning mob to see the torch applied?'"

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THE LITERARY WORM TURNS

THE YOUNGSTERS have been having it their own way so long that they must have thought themselves settled in the saddle. Their security may be jarred by an old practitioner in the literary arts who finally objects to being stept on, and objects, moreover, to the peculiar breed of the horse. Mr. Hamlin Garland tells us he has been reading the novels of the "young radicals," going to the moving-pictures and looking in on the "dancings" of New York, and he confesses to "a feeling of weariness and disgust." He also feels himself "out of key with many of the present-day writers of criticism as well as of fiction." He finds "the woman libertine in process of glorification in book as well as in play"; and the worst of the situation "lies in the fact that New York, no longer predominantly American, is the jury of final appeal." In the New York *Times* Mr. Garland voices his complaint, which is thus directed principally against New York:

"Seen from the Middle West or the South, Manhattan is a city of aliens, with a vast and growing colony of European peasants, merchants and newly rich, who know little and care less for American tradition. I also feel this. After being away on a lecture trip in the interior, I return each time to Manhattan as to a foreign port. The people in the street appear mean in stature and brutal in manner. It is in the small towns of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois that I overtake the vanishing America of my youth.

"It is an occasional investigation of this sort which leads me to deplore the agencies which are sluicing out upon the youth of the village the moral filth of the city. Everywhere I go I find the phonograph belching the brazen clang of jazz, screaming the suggestive songs of the music-hall, and bawling the off-color jests of the Broadway cabaret. The 'popular' magazine with its flashy illustrations, its advertisement heroes and its 'daring' heroines, is on every news-stand, while the moving-picture house offers the villager and the farm-boy inspiring glimpses of the doings of New York's underworld. It is in this way that certain agencies of our great metropolis exploit and corrupt the small town."

Our fiction and our drama, he charges, are being "Europeanized," and "the themes and the method of treatment are increasingly alien to our tradition." He continues:

"Since the war the number of our writers who are imitating the French, the Norwegian, and the Russian has notably increased. Half the plays on our stage this year are said to be adaptations of farces from Vienna and Paris, and several of our younger novelists are bringing to our fiction that eroticism which has so long been the peculiar province of 'the French novel.' In others the brutal plainness of speech of certain Scandinavian writers and the pessimistic animalism of modern Russian novelists appear, while many of the English novels imported by our publishers are of the decadent quality of Matisse and Archepenko. Design is lost. The sense of humor which should be a corrective is absent. It would seem that we are importing the vices and not the virtues of Old World art.

"All this is deeply antagonistic to me, for while not precisely a puritan, I come of New England ancestry. I was born on the border and lived there till after I was twenty-one. My people were serious-minded folk. They rose early and worked late, giving little thought to their own pleasure. Their main concerns were the education of their children and the laying up of a small store to provide against old age. My father and my uncles were clean-lipped and chivalrous in their attitude toward women, and my mother shirked none of the duties and responsibilities of life either in her home or in service to the community. Our neighbors were of similar strain and like character.

"Without doubt my outlook on life and art is colored by the bare-walled pioneer cabin in which I spent my boyhood. I concede that fact. I make no apology for the qualities I derived from that home of a transplanted New Englander. Perhaps, in my writings, I have overvalued the hardihood and chivalry of the men of that time and place, but I certainly have not overstated the patient, uncomplaining heroism of those wives and mothers. With such a background it is natural that I should look with dislike upon vicious farces and the ape-like antics of the dance-hall.

"Most of the novelists who wrote of the Midland before the Great War were somewhat similarly circumstanced, and their books are concerned with the men and women of the America I knew. They stand for right living and a sturdy faith in human progress. There is nothing decadent or cynical in William Dean Howells or Mark Twain. With all his rough humor, Clemens's books are wholesome—and writers like William Allen White, Stewart Edward White, Henry B. Fuller, Owen Wister, Winston Churchill, Herbert Quick, Irving Bacheller and Booth Tarkington are carrying on the work.

"Per contra, among the younger writers I sense a quality akin to the jazz band, the modern dance and the moving-picture, and while I am willing to grant that each generation must have its chance to state itself in its own way, I find myself revolted by an overinsistence on sex themes and by a kind of sad ego-mania in these writers. Their characters whine and complain and shirk. As poets they are obsessed with their own petty concerns. As novelists they have small sense of humor or proportion, and for the most part they are lacking in sound craftsmanship. After reading a few of them I am filled with a disgust of their futility, and I return to Howells with a sense of getting back to broad culture, sanity, humor, and good workmanship.

"'It is curious,' said one of my editorial friends, 'how little maternal love enters into the fiction I have been reading lately. You wouldn't know that women ever were mothers.' A highly significant observation."

Reaction from these conditions is seen to be setting in, and Mr. Garland is quite frankly one of the "reactionaries." Here is his profession of faith:

"To the dismay of the moving-picture industry, censorship has actually arrived. The fathers and mothers of the nation have come to the conclusion that the wholesale vulgarization of youth shall stop. New York State has passed a law creating a Board of Censors, and other States are following her lead. An attempt to 'clean up the screen' is being made by a voluntary association of authors, managers and reformers, and the industry is halting in a period of depression and change. No doubt it will emerge strengthened as well as purified. It is too marvelous as a vehicle of true recreation to remain in its present condition. Its reformers have my best wishes.

"This improvement is likely to spread to the censorship of books, and, if it does, the publishers will have themselves to blame for it. The theory of a free press, like free speech, has its limits, after all. As we say in the West, 'That kind of liberty kin be run into the ground.' It is not safe to say 'Youth can take care of itself.' Education which comes from defilement may prove costly.

"I believe in censorship. Over and over again I have been asked to sign a protest against the suppression of some indecent book, but I have always refused to do so, for I am certain that, on the whole, the restraining force is salutary. Censorship is, after all, only the organized collective protest against debasing forms of art. I admit its liability to misuse and error, but the right of society to protect itself remains. I grant also that some of the worst forms of social corruption can not be easily reached by censorship. Nevertheless, the need of restraint exists, and I am willing to suffer the consequences. I am quite certain that I can say anything worth saying under such laws.

"With those who ask, 'Why should Uncle Sam distribute books and plays which are subversive of law and distinctive right living?' I sympathize, altho I recognize that this is a still more difficult test to apply to a book or periodical.

"Every great agency of communication is capable of misuse. The moving-picture, which is in plays like 'Robin Hood' and the 'Covered Wagon' an enormous agency for visual education and wholesome recreation, becomes in other cases the means of wholesale corruption. Fiction which has the power of unifying the nation by presenting sane and helpful pictures of local life, can sink to the level of pandering by presenting the baser forms of city life. The wireless telephone, which has in it the potentiality of a wizard's wand, can broadcast the ribald song, the obscene jest as well as a noble hymn or recitation. Shall this new and marvelous invention be used like the phonograph to carry to the silence of the farm the vile reek of the New York dance-hall? Must this agency also be censored? Undoubtedly it must ultimately come under some control. Its possibilities of communication are illimitable, for evil as well as for good.

"It is not merely a question of instruction in vice and crime, it is a question of vulgarizing, cheapening, standardizing life. The effect on youth of this process of continually exalting useless, flippant, uninspiring types of men and women must be considered."

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BLACK MEN'S SECRET LANGUAGES

"HOG LATIN" is one of the delights of childhood, but who has ever taken the pains to discover the origin of this strange gibberish? Does it take us back to the jungle and to the most primitive of races? From a description of the secret languages of the inhabitants of Central and Eastern Africa it would seem that our childish tongue is similar in purpose at least to the strange languages found there. Mr. Bassett Digby, F.R.G.S., says, in the Manchester *Guardian*, that African races "talk not only *en clair* but in bewildering secret languages that are hardly more static than the shifting sands of the sea." These code tongues are not aimed at fooling the white man, we are told, tho they certainly accomplish that end. "They have come down, apparently, from the dim beginnings of man. Usually they vary from year to year, often from village to village, always from race to race, and sex to sex." The stern inhibitions of "tabu" have much to do with their existence. There is much of curious interest in the author's account:

"'The mysteries of religion,' a meaningless cliché in our mouths, are very real among the African blacks. Certain subjects must not be talked about to children or non-initiates, nor must certain words be mentioned. You must not mention, for instance, the dead, certain numbers, fierce animals—or lavatories; you must be allusive, not explicit, or you must use the secret language.

"To say 'seven' or 'nine' is considered by many tribes of West African blacks to be extremely rash. The Dioula, the Malinkay, and the Bambara, for example, are so scared of those numbers that the names of them have disappeared from their languages. For seven they have an expression that as near as we can translate it, amounts to 'six A' or 'six and um-hum.' For nine they say 'stomach time,' alluding to the period of human gestation. It is dangerous to mention the name of a wild beast, unless, well armed and in fine fettle, you are prepared for it to come trotting up to you. Talking of the lion, you call him 'That Big Tawny Fellow.' (In Siberia I found the same dread of mentioning the wolf and, sometimes, the bear. You referred to him by similar allusions. In Ireland, to-day, there is the same squeamishness about fairies; the peasant calls them 'The Little People' or 'Thim up yonder.') In the Massina country the lion is 'Dikko Ladday' or 'The Gentleman with the Brush.' In the Fouta region of Senegal, more outspokenly, he is 'Mbarodi,' or 'The Murderer.'

"Tho usages vary, the every-day tongue is generally used as the base of Africa's secret languages. An extra syllable is added to each word as suffix or prefix. Or a consonant or a group of consonants is inserted into the middle of words; or certain syllables are turned backward, or other juggling devices resorted to. The result is not a particularly hard nut for a decipherer to crack, with time and patience. The baffling feature of the code-talking lies in the circumstance that there is a new code every year, for both men and women, and that each annual code is understood of, and talked by, only those young persons initiated that particular year into its intricacies.

"The secret language for the forthcoming year is taught to the youths and maidens during the time of their seclusion preparatory to circumcision and excision respectively. Matters work out thus in practise: Tho, with a little pertinacity, middle-aged persons could pick up the code year after year, they rarely bother to do so after their first youth. The excitement of picking up these annual codes soon wears off, in brief. So persons of the same sex, age, and neighborhood find themselves able to converse, confidentially, with merely others of the same description. Thus, in a mixed gathering, in a West African hut, you may have half a dozen extremely confidential chats proceeding simultaneously, and in complete safety, between a dozen swart talkers bawling at the top of their voices. How interesting London society would be under such conditions!"

AS SHAW IS SEEN HERE AND ABROAD

"First act, third scene, of the next new and original play."

—Will Dyson in *The London Mercury*.

The Englishman who "plumes himself on being a pretty good linguist," and feels it his duty to keep abreast of the languages of his district, has a pretty hard time of it. For, we are told, there are scores of them:

"No one man in the tribe, let alone the race, knows even a dozen. Fluency is attained by each group paying strict attention to its own particular code tongue and talking it so much that it goes at a pace which gives the casual listener hardly a chance of catching anything that he can make head or tail of. Such are the characteristics of perhaps the majority of the African secret languages, but systems vary in different places, and sometimes considerable changes are made in a district system without the local white administrators realizing the fact for some time. In at least one case in West Africa the secret language that was being spoken by 'those in the know' in one tribe was found to be the every-day tongue of another race a few hundred miles away.

"A few years ago Njoya, King of Foumban, in the Cameroons, got jealous at the particularly good set of secret languages of neighboring tribes, and invented from French, English, and German words a code tongue of his own which is reserved for the exclusive use of the 'Cabinet' and upper administrative officials. The interesting feature of this State language, which was discovered and studied by a Frenchman, Lieutenant Clapot, is that, instead of meaning their usual equivalent, the European words have entirely different code significations. 'La mission,' for instance, means 'to see,' and 'franc' means 'the king.' 'Ordnung' means 'we,' 'savant' means 'an egg,' 'lemon' means 'a hill,' 'left' means 'which,' and 'England' means 'a head.' Njoya is immensely proud of his *fin-de-siècle* achievement."

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RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE "MIRAGE" OF ENGLISH REUNION WITH ROME

CANTERBURY AND ROME have been meeting unofficially in Malines to explore the possibilities of reunion, but it appears that no result more tangible than a mutual spirit of charity and good-will has been achieved. Besides doctrinal difficulties to be overcome, it is regarded as doubtful that the High Church, or Catholic, party in the Anglican Church is strong enough to carry any considerable number of the Established Church over to Rome. Turning in the opposite direction are the Low Church party, which is more akin in form and spirit to the Non-Conformist churches, and the Modern Church party, whose theological views are totally at variance with the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church. In addition, the Anglican Church has been making overtures to the Non-Conformist churches, so that it is, as it were, centered between two magnets. Still, it is interesting that reunion with Rome has even been broached, and we are told that it is no small thing that the theologians of the churches of England and Rome have been able to meet and talk frankly of the fundamental questions which separate them. News of the meetings came in the comment on them in the Christmas letter of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Admitting that the cause of reunion has made small headway since the step was advocated by the Lambeth Conference of 1920, the Archbishop writes that if the Church is to fulfil its function of bringing about peace in a distracted world, "its efforts will be infinitely weakened so long as it is obliged to go forward in scattered detachments and not in one body." The letter has caused a considerable stir in England, and we have some echoes of it over here, where the Protestant Episcopal Church, offspring of the Anglican Church, is too much occupied with dissensions within its own ranks to be contemplating union with Rome or any other church.

The conferences were carried on in the palace of Cardinal Mercier at Malines between the Belgian prelate on the one hand, and, among others, Bishop Charles Gore, Lord Halifax, a layman who has devoted a great part of a long life to the cause of reunion, and Dr. Kidd, warden of Keble College, Oxford, on the other. Comment in the English papers is moderate, tho tinged with pessimism regarding the outlook for reunion. It is significant, we are told, that no English Roman Catholic attended the Malines conferences, and it is from an English Roman Catholic dignitary that the deepest note of pessimism sounds. He refused to have his name disclosed, but as he is quoted, he construes Archbishop Davidson's letter as an "honest declaration of no surrender," and adds: "It certainly means, if it means anything at all, the futility of troubling further about the Malines conferences. The Vatican watches and waits in silence, but regarding what it will say at the end, there is no doubt at all. A reunion is too great and too sacred a cause to be brought about by mere non-representative table-talk, however well meant and amiable."

Opinion as voiced by a representative of the Church Association, the extreme Evangelical wing of the Established Church, is hardly less skeptical. Thus Captain Barron, secretary of the Association, is quoted in press reports:

"No reunion is possible between these churches until doctrinal differences have been settled. We do not allow that even the Archbishop of Canterbury has any right to commit the Church of England to any negotiations with the Church of Rome. The Archbishop's letter has created a certain amount of alarm in the minds of many Evangelical Church people, especially in view of the fact that the Prayer Book revision is before the National Assembly, and they regard such action as part of a scheme to absorb the Church of England in the Church of Rome."

Another side to the question is disclosed in the attitude of the Free, or Non-Conformist, Churches, with which the Established Church is seeking reunion, too, and which are at the opposite pole in doctrine and discipline from the Roman Communion. Thus the Rev. F. O. Nightingale, Secretary of the Free Church Council, is quoted on the Malines conferences:

"I think, from our side, it will produce a kind of temporary deadlock. What kind of Church is that with which we are asked to become united? Rome will not give up its claims; the Archbishop of Canterbury declares that the Anglican Church can not surrender its position; the Free Churches have given their reply concerning the ministerial status of the Free Church ministry; that is the deadlock."

Some of the newspapers are also disposed to look askance at the conferences. Altho the antagonism of the past has been blunted, comments the London *Times*, the "present claims of Rome as formulated by some of its readers do not serve to allay ancient fears." The London *Star* and *The Daily Express* view the matter of reunion as a mirage, while *The Daily Telegraph* says that "any progress toward a reunion must be slow and infinitely hard, for it means holding out one hand to the English Non-Conformists and the other to the Church of Rome." But *The Westminster Gazette* believes that there is "an immense field in which the churches might cooperate with one another for a better world," and that "if once the habit of common action were formed, if once the churches would abandon the timidity that they, too, often have shown when faced by big, practical matters, the prospects of reunion would be brought far nearer than they are to-day."

Some echo of the conferences and their result is heard on this side of the Atlantic. "None of the movements has progressed far enough to warrant unqualified predictions of success for the near future," says *The Jersey Journal*, "but, on the other hand, none, even the least promising, can be classified as yet as hopeless." As this paper sees it,

"It may be that this generation, as a result of either the Modernist movement or the movement for church unification, or both, may see changes in the Christian Church that will rank in significance with and be as wide-spread in effect as the Reformation, the Non-Conformist movement, and the other great upheavals of church history."

As a matter of fact, comments the Baltimore *Evening Sun*, a large party of churchmen in England feel that there has never been more than a political separation of the Church of England and the Roman Catholic Church, and even Henry VIII, after his break with Rome, "still clung to orthodoxy and preserved for his church the apostolic succession that had characterized its parent." But elements have arisen to maintain and widen the rift, and, after referring to the organized barriers which have sprung up, the Baltimore paper proceeds:

"There are other obstacles that now appear to be insurmountable. There are such matters as transubstantiation, celibacy of the clergy, and the confessional, which in former times have torn the church asunder. What effect the announcement will have on the Episcopal Church in this country is concern for interesting speculation. But it would appear that the strength of the Modernists here is a complete barrier. And in England the only chance for the success of the plan rests in the possibility that the Modernists have not the same influence which they possess in this country."

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THE RELIGION OF A NEWSPAPER MAN

FAR FROM BEING THE DEPRAVED SKEPTIC he is rather generally supposed to be, the newspaper man, we are told, merely shears off the things which he deems irrelevant to belief in God and to right living, and tries to preserve the kernel of truth as he sees it. Because of his training, he knows what is purely propaganda, and he is for that very reason, perhaps, the better able to grasp the essentials and to comport his thinking with the facts of experience rather than with any of the dogmas of differing authorities. He is familiar with life, its trials and tests, its successes and failures, and, continues that well-known columnist and moralist, Christopher Morley, in his column, "The Bowling Green," in the New York *Evening Post*, "he is on the alert for every possible consolation that the mind can offer. He has been trained to be watchful, in every human emergency, for the overtones of oddity, pathos, irony, humor, that the situation affords." He is aware that interest, prejudice, timidity, fear of public opinion, act powerfully on men's thinking. He is also aware that in nearly every situation there is what is technically known as "inside stuff," which it is deemed inadvisable to give the public, since there is no more obvious human quality than the eagerness for leaping at unwarranted conclusions—conclusions which will fit in with previously formed opinions. And one of the duties of a conscientious news editor, we are told, is not to give his readers too many opportunities for that sort of jumping. Mr. Morley is musing on the religion of a newspaper man and present controversies just before the discontinuance of his long-familiar column under the change in ownership of *The Post*. He proceeds:

SECOND-RATE MINDS MAN THE CHURCH

Says Christopher Morley, the famous columnist, who tells us that the newspaper man is doubtful of authority, but not of religion.

"So, little by little, the newspaper man develops a habit of mind which tends to make him doubtful of Authority; doubtful of all panaceas and mass-attacks upon Salvation; doubtful of professional Chrysostoms and uplifters who make a living out of lifting up; doubtful, indeed, of almost everything except that strange capsule of divine hunger that can be found in every human being if you can persuade him to lay down his pitiful armor of self-defense."

Passing on to matters now prominent in the public eye, Mr. Morley says that the newspaper man may be pardoned for believing that clerical controversies such as are now agitating the churches are "vulgar, irrelevant, and deplorable." In fact,

"He can not honestly be accused of hostility to any Church; for he sees that Churches are human institutions, manned (like all human institutions) mostly with second-rate minds. He regrets deeply that it should become so evident that there are thousands of people still eager to argue about matters that are not susceptible of argument; matters taken for granted, generations ago, by all really imaginative men. He is amused, too, to find the newspapers for the most part taking a somewhat superior attitude toward the Church in its scissions; for newspapers are just as much the victims of formulæ as ever any House of Bishops. The average City Editor has a rigid creed of his own about how news should be presented; and if a story is not decanted into that particular format it has little chance of getting printed. Every creature with a mind develops formulæ of his own, of which he is largely unaware. Man is a formula-bearing animal.

"The problem of the Church (any Church) is to suggest, in human terms, more than human realities. And the Church has to face that most interesting division of tempers in men, a cleavage of character which is radical and fundamental, the difference between people who like to have things done for them and those who like to do things for themselves. There are no atheists, really: 'Atheism,' as old Bacon said, 'is rather in the lip than in the heart of man.' But he added: 'It were better to have no opinion of God at all than such an opinion as is unworthy of Him.' To some tempers the habit of trying to imprison Deity in little formulæ and credos is distasteful. To others it is the only helpful recourse."

But it is utterly futile to discuss these matters, believes the famous columnist, "for God is approached (generally speaking) only in solitude." Human meeting introduces purely human factors, difficulties, and embarrassments, for instance, "either vanity or humility, both impedimenta to truth." In solitude the soul may "come into closer communion with the great thrill of cosmic rhythms than it can ever do in company with others." With mild criticism of clerical proneness to controversy, which just now is taking up much space in the newspapers, Mr. Morley muses:

"The greatest tragedy in the world is when beautiful things get into the hands of those who do not understand them. The danger is that the most beautiful element in human beings, the innate craving for beauty, for poetry, for worship and ecstasy, in a word the religious instinct, shall fall into the hands of literal-minded priests who are eager to crystallize and minify these urgencies into small prisms of doctrine. It is customary for Bishops to use the word 'facts' in regard to the meanings behind various Creeds. Some synod of Bishops, meeting oddly enough in Texas (the broadest of States), issued a manifesto regarding the 'Facts' that creeds rehearse. But, heavens, we cry to ourself, surely Creeds have nothing to do with Facts. We think better of Creeds than that: they are based upon intuitions, hopes, surmises; they are poetry. Why should the sacred legends and myths of human life be so debasingly palavered as we see them in the papers? There was a great line we once discovered in the Episcopal Prayer-Book (but it seems to have been removed; we could never find it again) that said something about God 'Whose service is perfect freedom.' We should like to see God magnified with a little ecstasy, not minified in a rigid creed. And so, to come to a temporary stopping-place (there is an infinite lot more that may be said), we remind you of Dr. Jowett's immortal line to Margot Asquith—'You *must* believe in God, in spite of what the clergy say.'"

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LETTING EVERYBODY GIVE

NINE TIMES AS MANY PEOPLE have the happiness of giving to the charities of St. Louis to-day as were giving before the days of the "community fund," the charities of the city are better provided for, and the people are spared the numberless "drives" of all sorts that are the bane of everybody concerned. It appears from an article in the New York *Herald* that 170 cities, ranging in size from Philadelphia, with nearly 2,000,000 population, to Ypsilanti, Michigan, with 7,000 people, are now financing their charity organizations by means of one annual, cooperative campaign, in which every one who is able to afford it is asked and expected to participate. This is known as the "community chest," or the "community fund" plan of giving, which has grown rapidly in favor during the last few years. Some cities have been so successful that one out of every three, four, or five residents contribute, and while the present record of 170 cities having this plan seems very gratifying, it must be remembered that there are 750 cities in the United States of over 10,000 population which might adopt it. One year ago, we are told, there were 135 community chests, 125 of which reported to the American Association for Community Organization, in New York. These 125 raised a total of more than $38,342,000 to carry on the work of more than 2,500 voluntary charitable agencies. A few years ago all these 2,500 agencies financed their work by competitive money-raising campaigns, including tag-days and other sensational forms of appeal. St. Louis, where the "community fund" plan is in successful operation, suggests some of its merits in a pamphlet recently issued, from which the writer in the New York *Herald* quotes this:

"Before the days of the community fund 8,000 people supported all the charities of our city. Last year, which was the first year in which the community way of giving was employed here, more than 75,000 citizens of St. Louis contributed.

"Under the old hand-to-mouth method of maintaining charities an organization could not foretell just how it would stand financially a few months later. With so many drives, bazaars, tag-days and other money-raising efforts, it was natural that some of the agencies should fail to raise their required amounts of money. And so a large number of organizations were 'in the red.' They had to curtail their efforts. Many persons who would have been helped by their good offices were, as a result, neglected. The community fund keeps these same agencies 'out of the red.' At the start of the year their budgets are arranged and the exact money required for each is determined.

"Business men and women now give once for the entire year, and in this one gift they answer the appeals of fifty-one worthwhile charities and philanthropies that serve all creeds and colors.

"Reports from charitable institutions show that their overhead expense varied from 15 to 40 per cent. when they had to do their own soliciting and field work. A considerable part of every dollar you gave was not used directly for conditions which you wished to correct. Under the community way of giving this overhead expense is cut to 3 per cent. for collection cost and 3½ per cent. for maintenance cost—a total of only 6½ per cent."

Community-chest figures disclose, says the *Herald* writer, that charitable work in the United States is dependent upon the generosity of a comparatively few persons. Of the $29,000,000 given during 1923 to the sixty-two community funds whose contributions were analyzed, 37.9 per cent., we are told, was given by 4,065 persons. These are the contributors giving $1,000 or more to their local community fund. Tho they gave so much, they represent fewer than 3-10 of 1 per cent. of the 1,549,000 persons who gave something—from $1 up—to the community chest in their home towns. Nearly 70 per cent. of the $29,000,000 came from contributors who gave $100 apiece or more. Altho only one-quarter of the total came from persons who gave less than $25 each, that great group represented more than 92 per cent. of the entire army of 1,549,000 givers. Several cities report individual gifts annually in excess of $100,000, and Philadelphia, Cleveland, Detroit, Rochester, Cincinnati, and San Francisco all have several steady contributors of $25,000 or more.

"The proportion of givers to total population in the sixty-two cities studied shows wide divergence. In Philadelphia 1 out of every 22 residents contributed; in Detroit 1 out of every 7; in Cleveland 1 of every 5; Minneapolis, 1 out of 10; Cincinnati and Kansas City, 1 of every 5; Rochester, New York, Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, 1 out of 4; Montclair, New Jersey, 1 out of 6; and Morristown, New Jersey, which holds the banner ratio, 1 out of every 3 of its 12,548 population."

Sectarian lines, we are told, are usually not drawn, Protestant, Catholic, Jewish and non-sectarian social agencies being generally admitted to participation in the community fund without differences. Agencies exclusively or largely engaged in religious work are not invited to participate, but if any agency is doing work which is predominantly social and only incidentally religious, its distinctive social services are supported from the community fund.

It is characteristic of the community chest, as it is operated in the 170 cities, that it is considerably more than a well-organized "drive" once a year to secure funds to finance a number of local charity agencies. It is, says the writer, a carefully organized machine functioning 365 days of the year. Usually there is a central office with a paid executive. Months before the drive for money begins, he receives from all the charitable agencies participating a statement of their expenditures to date and an estimate of their requirements for the ensuing year. This is known as the agency budget. In addition:

"There is commonly a budget committee composed of business men of high standing in the community. They scan each budget, and it is finally approved only after painstaking examination by the community-chest executive, his budget committee and those concerned in the management of the charitable agency under review. The aggregate of the several agency budgets, as finally approved, becomes the figure which is the objective for the annual drive—the one drive of the year, be it remembered, which eliminates all others. If the aggregate appears to be beyond the hopes of the campaign committee to raise, budgets must be amicably scaled down and the total reduced.

"After the seven days' money campaign is ended the thousands of subscription cards must be classified and the necessary entries must be made in the community-fund books. These books carry separate accounts for each of the agencies financed. The magnitude of the accounting job in the larger cities may be guessed when is recalled that in Cleveland 110 separate agencies are financed by the community fund, and in Philadelphia this year 130.

"Funds are distributed from the community-fund office to the participating agencies once a month, on the basis of a detailed financial statement submitted by each agency. But it is not customary to pay out each month one-twelfth of an agency's entire appropriation. Money is distributed only as the agency is able to demonstrate that it is needed.

"Subscriptions to the community-chest fund usually are paid in four quarterly instalments. In many of the larger cities, where the scheme is thoroughly understood and the chest is efficiently administered, actual collections amount to 95 per cent. or more of the sums subscribed."

HYMN FOR A HOUSEHOLD

By Daniel Henderson

LORD CHRIST, beneath thy starry dome
We light this flickering lamp of home,
And where bewildering shadows throng
Uplift our prayer and evensong.
Dost thou, with heaven in thy ken
Seek still a dwelling-place with men,
Wandering the world in ceaseless quest?
O Man of Nazareth, be our guest!

Lord Christ, the bird his nest has found,
The fox is sheltered in his ground,
But dost thou still this dark earth tread
And have no place to lay thy head?
Shepherd of mortals, here behold
A little flock, a wayside fold
That wait thy presence to be blest—
O Man of Nazareth, be our guest!

The Watchman-Examiner (New York).

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On the floor is pattern No. 321

Facsimile of the Gold Seal which is pasted on the face of every genuine guaranteed Gold-Seal Congoleum Rug.

A Colorful Rug Makes an Inviting Room—

This simple living room owes much of its charm and attractiveness to the rich warm tones of the *Gold-Seal* Congoleum Art-Rug.

These popular rugs possess every quality that the modern housewife demands. Whether she wishes a simple or an elaborate design she can find Congoleum patterns and colorings that will suit her perfectly. There are soft blues or browns for living and dining rooms; delicate flower-like hues for bedrooms, and conventional blue-and-white and tan-and-cream effects for the bathroom, kitchen and pantry.

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And for practical service *Gold-Seal* Congoleum Rugs have no equal. They are waterproof, mothproof and unharmed by dirt or spilled things. A few easy strokes with a damp mop and the smooth surface is clean in a twinkling.

Congoleum Rugs are made all in one piece—entirely without seams. They lie flat on the floor without any kind of fastening, and never curl or kick up at the edges or corners.

Popular Sizes—Low Prices

6 x 9	ft. $ 9.00	The pattern illustrated is made in the five large sizes only. The smaller rugs are made in other designs to harmonize with it.	1½ x 3	ft. $ .60
7½ x 9	ft. 11.25		3 x 3	ft. 1.40
9 x 9	ft. 13.50		3 x 4½	ft. 1.95
9 x 10½	ft. 15.75		3 x 6	ft. 2.50
9 x 12	ft. 18.00			

Owing to freight rates, prices in the South and west of the Mississippi are higher than those quoted.

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CURRENT POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

THE tardy Christmas number of *The Nation and Athenæum* (London) brings us Katharine Tynan's poem, whose significance does not pass with the Christmas season:

A CHRISTMAS SONG

By Katharine Tynan

Never we needed Thee so sore
Since the first day began.
O, come and knock at the world's door,
Small Son of God and Man!
And if it ope not to Thy knock
Shrill crying in the cold,
Break down the heart hard as a rock
And enter and lay hold!

Not when they slew our young, and marred
The beauty smooth and clean,
Not then, not then, our hearts were hard,
Arid and cold and mean.
For now the weak are down, and Hate,
And Avarice, and Pride,
These are the Lords within our gate,
O Child, be not denied!

O, not in nineteen hundred years
We needed Thee as to-night.
Yestreen we washed us clean with tears,
Their scarlet washed us white.
There is not one green spot on the earth
Where men nor hate nor grieve.
O Child, come to our hour of dearth
And bid the dead heart live.

The Jewish Tribune prints Mr. Raskin's poem which imputes a racial significance to the figure of the old legend:

THE WANDERING JEW

By P. M. Raskin

I am the son of the ages,
Defier of rack and stake;
The storm that uproots and that rages
Can only bend me, not break.

I am the swordless struggler
With man for man's re-birth;
I am Prometheus—the smuggler
Of heaven's fire on earth.

I am the Peddler who barters
And pays with life for faith;
I am the son of martyrs
Who conquered life through death.

I am the Nations' riddle—
Homeless in thousand homes;
When Romes are burning—my fiddle
Is playing the tune of new Romes.

I am a book whose pages
Are written in blood and in flame;
I am the son of the Ages—
The Wandering Jew is my name!

Miss Brown, in *The Yale Review*, persuades us that there really are no "unconsidered trifles" in the universe:

AUTOLYCUS

By Alice Brown

Of this round earth whereon I stand
I do not own one inch of land;
I shall not lose upon the day
When Gaffer Death drags me away.

So now I think, as I am here,
I'll filch a bit and nothing fear.
Here is a larkspur, a red rose:
I'll snip them off while no one knows.

And here's a spray of columbine.
'Twas made by God and must be mine.
And there's a branch of fadeless bay:
I'll take it, lest I die to-day.
My new brave nosegay in my cap,
I'll forth, to fare without mishap
If so God wills; but when I've run
My happy course, and so am done,

I shall arise a seemlier shade
For all the pretty thefts I've made:
My columbine and rose, my green
To set them off and lie between.

Perhaps Mr. Yeats has already announced publicly what he intends to do with his Nobel prize money. Lest he might be puzzled how to dispose of it, a contributor to *The Irish Statesman* (Dublin) has a suggestion:

TO W. B. YEATS, TO BUILD A FOUNTAIN TO COMMEMORATE HIS VICTORY

By Oliver St. John Gogarty

Now that a town of the North
In which a discerning band
Has caused your name to go forth,
And lifted on high your hand,
Before all men on the Earth,
As a sign of a contest won;
What should you do with your wealth
But spill it in water and stone,
With a Dolphin to scatter the spilth,
To be for a sign when you're gone
That you, in the town of your birth,
Laboured and hewed at a cup
To hold what the clear sky spills:
Why should you not set it up
Under the granitic hills?
What did the Roman of old
After the Pyrrhic slaughter,
But spend the hard-won gold
To bring in the Sabine water?
Gracious and bountiful men,
Cæsars and Cardinals,
Laid hands on the mountain treasure; and then
Spilt it within the walls;
For children to dabble and splash
And break the bead at the brim;
For sparrows to shudder and wash;
And the Dolphin's freshet unlimn
The Dolphin under the wave
Till the Dolphin tumbles and reels;
For his back to a Poet he gave,
And he follows at Venus' heels:
He comes from the depths at a song,
O set him on high in his place,
For he stands for what flows in the lovely and strong
And a sign of the Julian race!

Interludes (Baltimore) starts the year as the spokesman of the Verse Writers' Guild of Maryland. Two poems are allied in the egocentric note they contain, tho different in spiritual content:

THE THREE ARTS

By Minerva Florence Swigert

Fame comes to the artist who paints all alone;
To author who writes in his den.
But we of the stage, when our sketches are shown,
Have used neither brushes nor pen.

The pictures we paint are the largest of all;
The stories we tell are most true:
We carve them in life, when we answer their call.
Ourselves we give freely to you.

But after the last final curtain is drawn,
No tangible art do we give.
Enriching the world with no work of renown,
In memory only we live.

And soon will this tribute fade quickly away,
Though homage for years has been shown.
Achievements forgotten, our names nought convey:
We join the great host—the unknown.

THE REBEL POET

By John H. Horst

Let others sing of land and sea;
A rebel poet I would be.
I'd fling my shafts of living fire,
Arousing dormant man to ire:
For many woes which men endure
The rebel poet strives to cure.

Forgotten now the martyr's throes;
Man's favored faith none dare oppose.
Today all men alike are free
To chant their chosen litany.
And for such freedom, dearly bought,
The rebel poet bravely fought.

With intellects for ages chained,
The world but little progress gained.
Beyond Orion's distant height
The thinking soul now takes its flight.
To gain for men this golden grail
The rebel poet blazed the trail.

Autocracy, dethroned at last,
Is now a relic of the past.
Each, whether king or subject, sees
That man his destiny decrees.
Democracy has won her day:
The rebel poet led the fray.

Although his deeds remain unknown,
His labors I would make my own,
And fling my shafts of living fire
That, freer still, man may aspire.
Thus, waging warfare men to free,
A rebel poet I would be!

Current political ideals in England are well set in these lines in *The Saturday Review:*

THE PEEPSHOW

By W. S.

Mr. Lloyd George shrieks:

"Haste, put a penny in the slot,
Grand automatic figures,
(Figures of speech re-cooked red-hot),
Shall work like ninety niggers.
Their daily bread is *Daily Mail*,
Their unpaid wages never fail,
And all from trading on Free Trade—
My cinematic figures."

Mr. Asquith creaks:

"Think, drop a penny in my slot,
These automatic figures
Are Wait-and-See statistics, not
Mere miners, weavers, diggers,
But loving Liberals who thrive
On never being Conservative,
Without much work they somehow smirk,
My autocratic figures."

Mr. MacDonald squeaks:

"Here! Push two pennies in *our* slot.
These automatic figures
Are Webb's and mine—a pair divine,
Inspired by Russian rigours.
Enriched you'll stand with cash and land
Where nothing will be contraband
But Labour, Love and Liberty—
Those acrobatic figures."

Mr. Baldwin speaks:

"I drop my pennies in *your* slot.
Starved, automatic figures,
This foreign rot may go to pot,
And all its market-riggers.
I scorn to dazzle your desires,
I beg you, dance no more on wires
Or listen to the base town-criers.
I bid you to be fellow-souls,
Not automatic figures."

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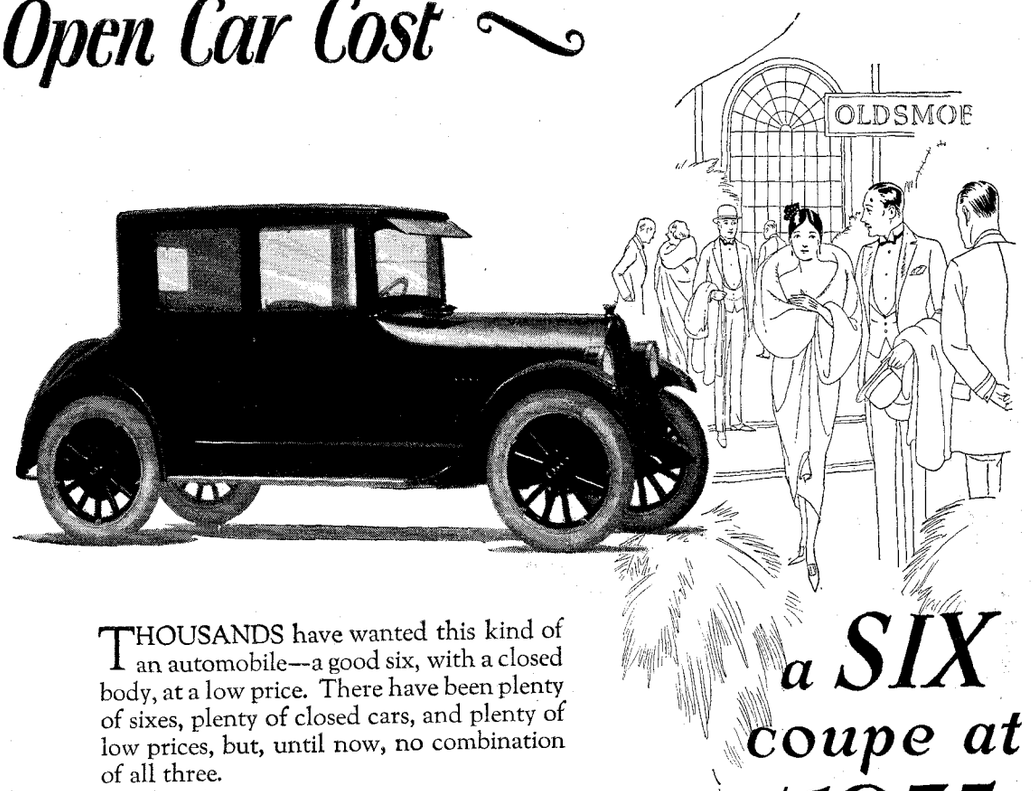
A Fine Closed "Six"—with Fisher Body—at Open Car Cost



THOUSANDS have wanted this kind of an automobile—a good six, with a closed body, at a low price. There have been plenty of sixes, plenty of closed cars, and plenty of low prices, but, until now, no combination of all three.

Now Oldsmobile, with General Motors, has created this kind of a car—Oldsmobile utilizing its twenty-six years' experience in quality-car manufacture and the facilities of its immense modern plants; General Motors contributing through its vast resources, experimental laboratories and great purchasing power. The result is one of the most remarkable automobile values in the history of the industry.

The Coupe is a typical example. You will enthuse over its six-cylinder flexibility, smoothness and economy. Its Fisher-built body represents an achievement in fine closed-car construction, and is replete with every refinement and nicety of equipment.

Its sterling chassis is distinguished by such high-grade features as Delco ignition and Borg & Beck clutch.

If you've wanted a good, six-cylinder, closed car at a *low price*, the new Oldsmobile Six Coupe is the car you should own.

OLDS MOTOR WORKS, LANSING, MICH.
Olds Motor Works of Canada, Ltd., Oshawa, Ont.

a SIX coupe at $1035

f.o.b. Lansing, Mich.

Touring Car	*$ 750*
Roadster	*750*
Sport Touring	*885*
Cab	*955*
Sedan	*1095*

The G. M. A. C. extended payment plan makes buying easy. All prices f. o. b. Lansing. Tax and spare tire extra

OLDSMOBILE-SIX

PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

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PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

SOME "BOUDOIR MIRRORS OF WASHINGTON"

A POPULAR PRAYER OF PIOUS SOULS in the District of Columbia is said to run:

"From battle, murder, sudden death, and the tongues of Washington, Good Lord deliver us!"

For, if "Washington society is the crest of our social wave,"

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STILL VERY MUCH HER FATHER'S DAUGHTER

Alice Roosevelt Longworth is by far the most picturesque woman in the Capital to-day, according to the anonymous author of "The Boudoir Mirrors of Washington"—and there are hopes that she will some day stir up numerous "old partridges" by making "six-cylinder speeches," in the United States Senate.

every little wavelet has a gossipful subject of its own, and nowhere else in the world, we are assured, is there so much social chatter. All this belongs, of course, chiefly to the feminine side of life at the Capital, and the feminine side, announces the anonymous author of the recently published "Boudoir Mirrors of Washington" (Winston), is more colorful, as well as more powerful in the conduct in the country, than the average citizen might imagine. A good deal of the gossip of Washington, it is admitted, is plain tittle-tattle, but a good part of it also reveals interesting personalities, political tendencies, women of past, present, and future potentialities. What, for instance, has become of Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, the former "Princess Alice Roosevelt, of the White House," since she ceased to figure so frequently in the headlines of the country's newspapers? She happens to be the foremost figure in this new book, in spite of the superior news-interest other Washington women have been commanding of late. She can "come back" as a "news headliner" any time she desires, announces the author of the "Boudoir Mirrors"; also, if she wants to, she can get herself elected to Congress, and stir things up there in a way worthy of her father's daughter. At present, if you are lucky, you may sometimes hear Mrs. Longworth's voice on the telephone, saying:

"Come and have supper; Nick feels like playing to-night."

That is the probable form her invitation will take, continues the writer, for:

Nick Longworth is a violinist of more than amateur ability, but he plays seldom—only when the inspiration stirs him.

There was one night I particularly remember. There must have been about twenty people there, each wearing the garb society had prescribed for such semiformal occasions.

Alice received us in a costume of her own designing—long, black satin trousers and a loose embroidered blouse.

"I always like to wear trousers when I listen to music," she said, curling up on the divan among the cushions. "Skirts get in the way when I sit like this, and I always do when Nick plays."

"Tiger! Tiger!" called Alice Longworth during a break in the music, some time later in the evening. I thought she was going to recite Blake's poem, but she was merely talking to the tiger-skin, a souvenir of one of her father's hunting expeditions, spread in front of the open fireplace.

In every home there is a characteristic corner, some room more expressive of the owner than others. The Longworth drawing-room is of the conventional type, but it is in the living-room that you find the Roosevelt revealed.

The big tiger-skin gives a definite note, a personal note. Alice worshiped her father, and would have fought like a tiger to defend him personally or politically. Photographs of Theodore Roosevelt, etchings and busts of him are there, with autographed pictures of famous men and women. There are also interesting

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SHE ISN'T AFRAID OF SENATOR BORAH

Little Mrs. Borah is said to "steer" her big, vociferous husband in the ways in which he should go. Her chief recreation is acting as a kind of fairy-godmother to ex-soldiers in trouble.

cartoons reminiscent of past and present politicians and events.

It is a comfortable room, with an atmosphere of being lived in and loved. Not untidy, it has, however, the orderly disorder of books that are read, cushions that give comfort, pictures that please, and a faint odor of smoke. It is the home of people who prefer to live at home.

The Longworths are splendid pals. Each accords the other

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Essex Closed Car Comforts Now Cost $170 Less than Ever Before

And with this lower price you get an even more attractive Coach body and a six cylinder motor built on the principle of the famous Hudson Super-Six.

It continues Essex qualities of economy and reliability, known to 135,000 owners. It adds a smoothness of performance which heretofore was exclusively Hudson's. Both cars are alike in all details that count for long satisfactory service at small operating cost.

A 30 Minute Ride Will Win You

ESSEX MOTORS—DETROIT, MICH.

The New Essex Coach $975

Touring Car $850

Freight from Detroit and Tax Extra

You will like the new Essex in the nimble ease of its operation. Gears shift quietly. Steering is like guiding a bicycle, and care of the car calls for little more than keeping it lubricated. That, for the most part, is done with an oil can.

The chassis design lowers the center of gravity, giving greater comfort and safety, at all speeds, on all roads. You will be interested in seeing how this is accomplished.

Greater fuel economy is obtained. The car is lighter, longer and roomier. You will agree that from the standpoint of appearance, delightful performance, cost and reliability, the new Essex provides ideal transportation.

ESSEX
A SIX
Built by HUDSON under HUDSON Patents

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a generous freedom, differing without dispute, and meeting life's problems with understanding. Alice likes men and enjoys their company. Not as a vamp does she seek them, but for a pleasant interchange, a clash of wit, for deep reasoning, and good fellowship.

Next to her husband comes her brother Ted. She is very fond of Ted.

Her inanimate loves are politics and books, and they have,

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SHE HAS A MEDAL FOR HEROISM

Mrs. "Tom" Schall, wife of the blind Congressman from Minnesota, tied her husband to her with a rope when their ship was sunk by a submarine during the war, and saved both their lives. She finds overalls more convenient than skirts, she says, while working as his secretary

as I have told you, a real fascination for her. She is a great reader, and devours weighty volumes and frivolous nonsense. Far into the night she reads. I often think she prefers books to people. She certainly spends more time in their company.

Formal visiting is anathema to Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, I can assure you, and her Congressional calls are a huge, unpaid, social debt. Let no Congressman's wife feel personally aggrieved if her call remains unacknowledged. She treats them all alike.

"I hate calling; I just can't do it," she says, and there the matter usually ends.

Occasionally, however, says the anonymous gossiper, she "applies a measure of self-discipline to herself, and sets out to pay off some social debts." One day—

She started out with a Senator's wife—I think it was Mrs. Borah—with the fixt intention of paying calls.

When they arrived at the first house on the list, she hesitated.

"Oh! I don't think I'll go in here," she said. "I'll wait for you."

She waited, and Mrs. Borah went in. When the car stopt at the second place, she sat back contentedly.

"You go in—I'll wait." Again she shirked.

At the third place it was the same. When her social tour ended, her companion had left cards on ten women, but Alice had stuck to the car with amazing fidelity, and returned home with her indebtedness undischarged.

"I wasted the whole afternoon," she told me that night. "Absolute waste of time, I call it."

"And didn't you leave a card?" I asked.

"Not one," and she smiled a lazy smile, and sat back among the cushions.

If Nick Longworth were a different type of man, Alice might find plenty of activity in playing his particular game; but politically, do you think he will rise much higher? Frankly, do you?

What a sensation it would cause politically, if Alice decided to throw her hat into the ring! She could join the Lucy Stone League, and become a Roosevelt again. That would be worth thousands of votes. And what a Senator she would make!

I was out at a little tea-party a few weeks ago, when some one suggested that Alice ought to run for the Senate. Instantly the room seemed riddled with ideas. Talk thickened. For ten minutes her assets and liabilities were tossed like leaves before the wind.

"She's a brilliant woman," said one.

"Look at her training in public life, her knowledge of politics. Why, she loves the game more than anything on earth, I imagine," said a second.

"She'd make a good Senator, but a rotten candidate," came in a Southern drawl. "She doesn't like people, and won't shake hands, and she has never been active in women's organizations."

"You mean that she doesn't 'suffer fools gladly,'" came from a red-headed woman.

"That's just it," said the hostess, as we gathered our coats and made for the elevator.

But just think what it would mean to have one electric, vivid, fearless, audacious young woman in that stuffy, stodgy assembly of fence-fixers, seed-senders, and afraid-of-their-mitten mediocrities! And what a dare-devil campaign it would be! Can't you see sober traditions being broken, and precedents being carted away by the trash man! Why, the revelations of old Tut-ankh-Amen's tomb would pale before some of the stories that would develop in that battle.

And if she got in! Of course she wouldn't be spectacular all

ONCE PURSUED BY A PRESIDENT

Edith Galt's electric was followed on several occasions by President Wilson's limousine, reports the anonymous author of some new Washington "Mirrors," whence came an invitation to lunch at the White House and, finally, her new name of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.

the time, but wouldn't those old partridges sit around, waiting, for fear they'd miss it when she was in action, making a six-cylinder speech.

Well, who knows what the future may hold, but I hope I am still alive to see it—if she should stand. I'd just hate to miss the fun.

Even nowadays, says this boudoir reporter, Alice Roosevelt

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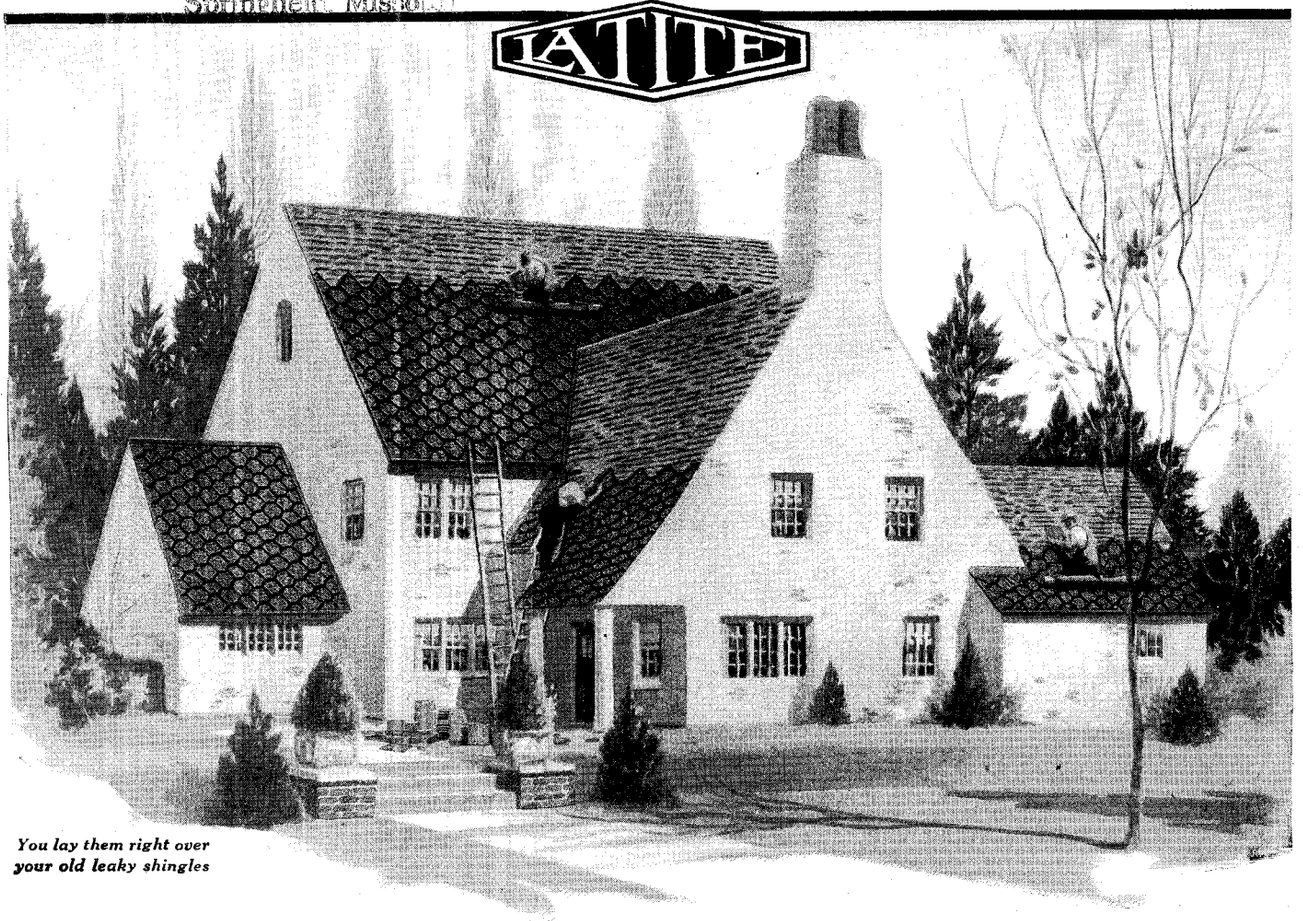
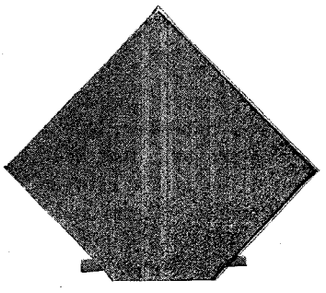


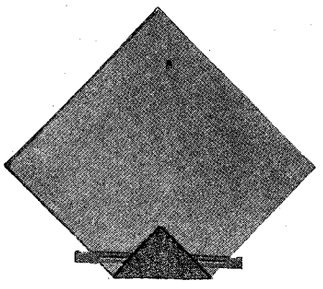
You lay them right over your old leaky shingles

Don't wait for spring!

Reroof now in the Genasco way



Front View of a Genasco Latite Shingle showing slate surface that makes them attractive and fire-safe.



Back View of a Genasco Latite Shingle showing the "key" that locks them tight to your roof.

No need of ripping off your old shingles. No need of exposing your home or other buildings to the hazards of weather while reroofing. You can lay Genasco Latite Shingles right over your old roof—easily, quickly and at a cost so low it will astonish you.

Genasco Latite Shingles have other tremendous advantages. They are locked on your roof. No curling, no bulging, no flapping in the wind. A metal "key" device holds each shingle to the other in a grip the elements can't break.

Made of Trinidad Lake Asphalt Cement, a world-old, ages-seasoned material—reinforced with tough, long-fibred wool felt—they last for years with little or no cost for repairs.

Reroof NOW with Genasco—before the rains and thaws of spring set in—and you'll have a roofing that's durable, attractive, weather-proof and fire-safe.

Three natural, unfading colors—red, green and blue-black

THE BARBER ASPHALT COMPANY, Philadelphia

New York Chicago Pittsburgh St. Louis Kansas City San Francisco

Genasco Latite Shingles

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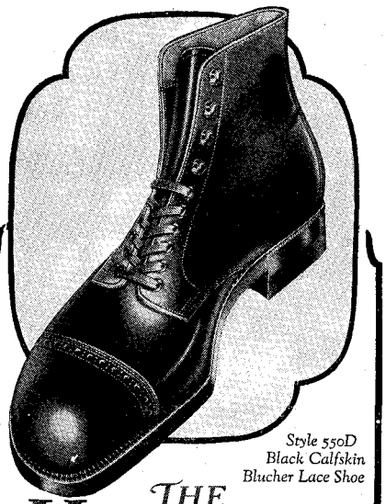

Style 550D
Black Calfskin
Blucher Lace Shoe

THE
Hanover
Shoe

Exclusively for Men and Boys

Are you one of the men who still believes that you must pay more than Five Dollars for really good shoes? That's because you have never worn Hanover Shoes. Don't take our word. Go into any Hanover Store and examine the shoes for yourself. You owe it to your sense of value.

FIVE DOLLARS

This price is possible because we are the only shoemakers in America who sell exclusively through our own stores, in 62 cities.

We will fit you from Hanover
—if there is no Hanover Store near you. Write for catalog.
The Hanover Shoe, Hanover, Pa.

Wear and tear—
of rough play and winter weather require shoes that can stand the gaff. Hanover Shoes for Boys and Little Men are built of finest leather—staunch, sturdy, well-made shoes—$2.50, $3 and $3.50.

Little Men's
Brown Russia
Blucher Lace Shoe

Style
LM259

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

Longworth is adding much to the life and gaiety at Washington. The "Mirrors" show her kicking her heels in the air, demonstrating the only sure cure for lumbago—standing on your head. "Try that every day," she said to a complaining lady invalid, "and you won't have any trouble." The room-full of women "looked on with various degrees of surprize, shock, and envy."

The Cabinet wives are lumped in one chapter of the "Mirrors," but not Mrs. Herbert Hoover. She is given a chapter by herself. Her philosophy is said to be summed up in her statement: "I want to be a background for Bertie!" But she has too much ability, says the reporter of the "Mirrors," to be submerged. She surpassed Bertie in their joint college examination, for she took the same courses at Stanford University that he did. "When you page Bertie," remarks the writer, "you always find his wife supporting his right flank, not in picturesque pose, but with her sleeves rolled up and ready for the job."

Mrs. Coolidge comes in for a chapter of comment, most of it along the lines of the familiar newspaper biography which followed her rise to the place of "the first lady of the land." The writer, however, throws in this sartorial touch in passing:

Do you remember that blood-red suit Mrs. Coolidge had when she first came as our "Second Lady?" The wool for that was grown on one of the Vanderbilt estates, and the material was a gift from the people working there.

She doesn't have to go out to shop now. Importers crave the honor of sending crates of exclusive models to the White House for her choice.

Doing shopping at home is not the exclusive prerogative of the President's wife. I know one Washington woman who had seventeen crates of spring hats sent down from New York from which to make her choice. And Mrs. Medill McCormick finds the world too full of big interesting things to waste much time on clothes. So she practically has a buyer in New York. If she needs a hat, a suit, a gown, a wire brings it speeding down.

Mrs. William E. Borah is described as possessing "an active brain housed beneath fluffy golden hair." The reporter of the "Mirrors" gossips about her to this effect:

I used to think that Mrs. Borah was afraid of her husband. That's a long time ago. When she refuses to disturb him with prayers, petitions, and threats, it isn't because she is afraid of him, but she sort of minds him. Acts as a kind of buffer. She knows when it is timely to present these prayers, petitions, and threats, and staves them off until the mutually advantageous moment. It is bad psychology to ask the right question at the wrong moment. And always ask them after meals for preference, with any man—unless he is a dyspeptic.

When you see Senator Borah in the Senate, cutting cross sections in the air with his arms, pounding the table, and shouting his denunciation or advocacy of some measure, he looks awfully fierce. And that square chin with the naughty dimple in it! Outside he seems different. Not exactly shy, oh, no, but aloof. He isn't gregarious. She has fairly to drag him to a party.

Every morning he rides in the park before going to the Senate. He told me, with a slow, crinkly smile, that he found one horse a pleasant change from four hundred men, and "Jester" is a very intelligent horse.

Out in Idaho, people say that Mrs. Borah is as good a politician as her husband. That's natural, perhaps, on account of her early training, for her father was Governor of the State before she got married, and she was with him a great deal. She realizes the strain of political life. You've got to keep things running smoothly at home if you want the rough edges of life left on the mat when a weary or exasperated man comes in the door. Ask any official wife!

One of Mary Borah's chief activities is taking care of shell-shocked soldiers. There are quite a number of these, mentally unbalanced, who invariably claim her as their next-of-kin. When a fatherly cop gathers one in for abnormal behavior, for not realizing the difference between meum and tuum, or for betraying that he has met a bootlegger, the poor fellow will refer the authorities to Mrs. Borah for bail. She is a very sympathetic Aunt Mary.

They pay her surprize visits at all hours. I have met many a wild-eyed, half-crazed soldier sitting on her best couch, while she persuaded him to go back to the hospital or coaxed him to abandon some dangerous scheme.

The Senator says he never knows whom he will find when he gets home. And cooks have left in violent protest at the call for emergency meals at any hour, to feed hungry soldiers who may have lost count of time and place.

The "Mirrors" reflect Mrs. Woodrow Wilson as "handsome, but heavy." Some say, we are told, that Margaret Wilson planned the match between Edith Galt and Woodrow Wilson, and that "she is now devoted to her stepmother." There is also an amusing story of the introduction of the President and his future wife, which runs:

Dr. Grayson, who so often accompanied the President on his drives, had noticed a very attractive woman driving alone in an electric machine.

"I like the look of her. I wonder who she is?" he said to the President.

I believe the White House car often followed the same route as this electric machine. When it turned to the right, so did the Presidential car.

One night Dr. Grayson met her—no, it wasn't Mrs. Galt, it was Miss Gordon, her intimate friend. I believe the way the Doctor convinced the lady that his gracious greeting was really the outcome of a sincere desire to have met her, was to recite from memory the registration number of her car.

Soon afterwards he met Mrs. Galt. He liked her, and he had a hunch that the President would also like her. And it was in this way that the invitation to lunch issued by Margaret Wilson came about, via Dr. Grayson.

Mrs. Miles Poindexter is credited by the "Mirrors" with having gained her husband a diplomatic appointment through

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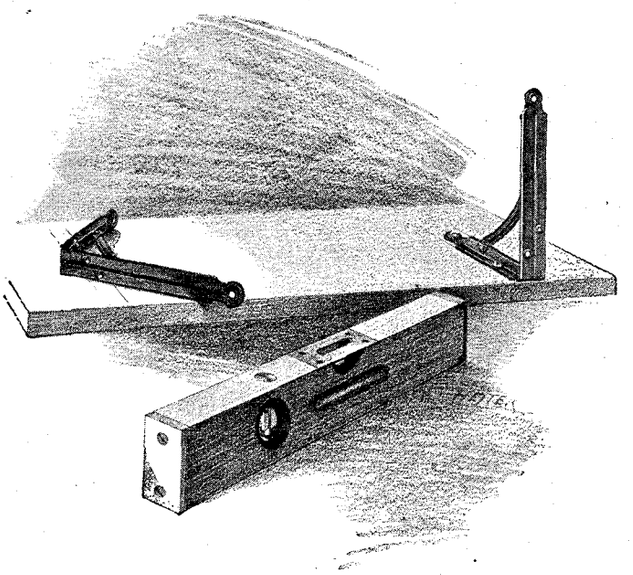
Dependability-

Only time proves dependability. Several generations of architects, carpenters and builders have selected Stanley hardware and tools because of this sturdy quality. Their choice is your guide in buying.



For example, it is general practice to use Stanley Brackets to support shelves. When a shelf is being put up it is easily made true by using a Stanley Level.

STANLEY

STANLEY SW Butts and Hinges — Carpenters Tools STANLEY TOOLS

NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT

GARAGE HARDWARE—DOOR BUTTS HINGES AND BOLTS—CARPENTERS AND HOUSEHOLD TOOLS

© THE STANLEY WORKS

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Priceless Service

Despite fire or storm or flood, a telephone operator sticks to her switchboard. A lineman risks life and limb that his wires may continue to vibrate with messages of business or social life. Other telephone employees forego comfort and even sacrifice health that the job may not be slighted.

True, the opportunity for these extremes of service has come to comparatively few; but they indicate the devotion to duty that prevails among the quarter-million telephone operators.

The mass of people called the public has come to take this type of service for granted and to use the telephone in its daily business and in emergencies, seldom realizing what it receives in human devotion to duty and what vast resources are drawn upon to restore service.

It is right that the public should receive this type of telephone service, that it should expect the employment of every practical improvement in the art, and should insist upon progress that keeps ahead of demand. Telephone users realize dollars can never measure the value of many of their telephone calls. The public wants the service and, if it stops to think, cheerfully pays the moderate cost.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES
BELL SYSTEM
One Policy, One System, Universal Service

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

her gossip, published in the newspapers, about Washington society. "Diplomacy never tied her tongue in Washington," remarks the reporter of the "Mirrors," whose own revelations are much broader than the celebrated ones of Mrs. Poindexter. "Will it in Peru?"

Perhaps the most appreciative chapter in the book is given to a woman, obscure in a social way, who nevertheless stands comparison well with the social lights of the Capital. She is the wife of Thomas D. Schall, the blind Congressman from Minnesota, and here is her reflection, as shown by the "Mirrors":

A Congressman's wife in overalls! Did you ever meet her? No! I thought not. You don't find her at the women's clubs, at the bridge luncheons, or at receptions. You never will see her jazzing till dawn. Her life is too full of work, of sacrifice, and, most wonderful of all, of a great joy for what she has achieved.

One door in the House Office Building bears the inscription, "Thomas D. Schall, Minnesota."

Inside you find Thomas Schall, the blind Congressman, and Margaret, his wife. Not alone his wife, but his eyes, his secretary, in very truth his helpmeet.

She is short of stature, with tiny hands and feet, blue eyes that twinkle, and a mass of wavy, blonde hair, and as a sartorial setting for these she wears—blue overalls!

"I began to wear them in wartime," she says, "when we didn't have much money for dresses, and they are so comfortable and convenient, I always wear them for the office."

Just think of it! They were both at college, and Margaret first saw him when a thrilling baseball game was being played. There were jeers at the losers, followed by a lesson in manners. Tom Schall leaped in with handy fists, and diverted attention from his vanquished comrade, who had got mixed up in it.

Margaret Huntley saw it! She wasn't surprized when she learned that his middle name was David. You know how it is with girls!

They were both prize-winners; Tom won all the oratorical honors, and Margaret gathered in the trophies for French and German. They hadn't much to start with in their matrimonial partnership but a great faith.

Tom struggled from obscurity as a chore-boy, bootblack, newsboy, and janitor to his own law-office in Minneapolis.

It was a small office, neither crowded with furniture nor clients. Some who sought assistance paid for his service in farm produce. One offered a dilapidated old cider-press in exchange for legal advice.

But the two youngsters playing the game of Life laughed at obstacles, and Margaret managed the little apartment called home with the same economy and energy that Tom showed in the office.

There were four happy years, with success just in sight, then—tragedy.

The hand of Fate shut off forever for Thomas Schall the sight of the world and the face he loved. An electric cigar-lighter had short-circuited, and was the instrument of destruction. He was blind.

"What shall I do?" he cried in despair to

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ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ÆTNA-IZE

ÆTNA

Ætna-ize your present and your future

HERE is a picture of the "bread and butter" side of life—a scene typical of a thousand communities.

In the foreground a new building is pushing skyward. On the streets is seen the customary traffic confusion of a bustling business district. In the background are the homes, schools, theatres and clubs where you and your friends live and enjoy the comforts that the market place makes possible.

One tick of the watch, and this picture is entirely recast! One turn of Fortune's wheel, and Fate may loose any one of four score disasters that will sweep away life, health, earning power, savings or property—rob you, or any person, of both present and future.

BUT—imminent as are these menaces, there is a never-failing offset continuously available to every person. That is the protection afforded by the Ætna Life Insurance Company and affiliated companies, the strongest multiple-line insurance organization in the world.

To be Ætna-ized is to know absolutely that disaster has no power to permanently cripple your plans. It is to guarantee the continued security of family, home, contracts, property and business interests—come what may.

To Ætna-ize is to get immediate and continuing protection in the full amount your interests require. It is to know *definitely*, beforehand, the indemnity you will receive should disaster strike.

Ætna representatives everywhere are proud to be known as Ætna-izers. There is an Ætna-izer in your community. He is a man worth knowing.

Ætna-ize according to your needs—
as you prosper and as your obligations increase.

Ætna protection includes

Life	Group Disability	Burglary	Fire
Accident	Automobile	Plate Glass	Marine
Health	Compensation	Surety Bonds	Transportation
Group Life	Liability	Water Damage	Fidelity Bonds

These, and numerous related forms of Ætna-izing, provide full protection for all your insurance needs—safeguard life, property and business.

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
and affiliated companies
ÆTNA CASUALTY and SURETY CO. AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE CO.
of Hartford, Connecticut

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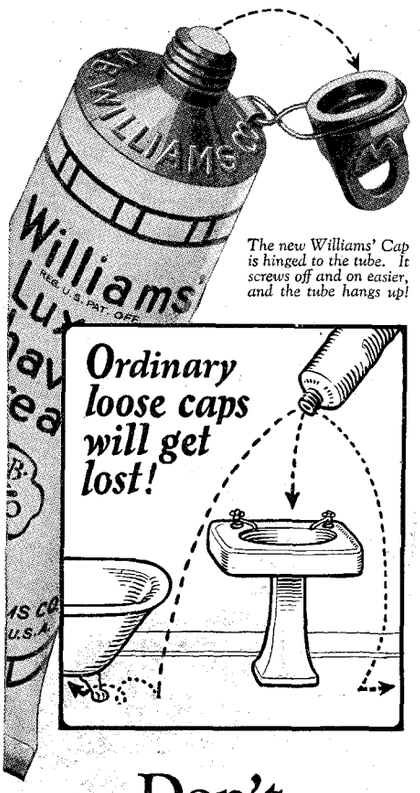

The new Williams' Cap is hinged to the tube. It screws off and on easier, and the tube hangs up!

Don't give a cap "too much rope"

YOU'RE hustling to get down to breakfast when—zip! away bounces that loose shaving cream cap! Where did it go? Under the bath tub, down the wash basin—any one of a dozen hiding places.

End the nuisance! Once and for all. The Williams' Cap is *hinged on*. It *can't* get lost.

From your first shave with Williams' you know you have got not only a better cap—but a better shaving cream, too:—

✓—Williams' lather is heavier, noticeably so. It holds the moisture *in* so that your beard absorbs it.

✓—Williams' lather lubricates your skin. It not only softens the stiffest hairs but makes your razor glide easily.

✓—Williams' lather keeps your face glove-smooth and in prime condition. A soothing ingredient in Williams' actually contributes to the health of the skin.

Williams' is a pure, natural white cream without coloring matter of any kind. You will vote it the perfect cream in the perfect container.

The J. B. Williams Company, Glastonbury, Conn. The J. B. Williams Co., Ltd. (Canada), 1114 St. Patrick St., Montreal.

Williams' Shaving Cream

Have you tried Williams' Aqua Velva? The new scientific formula for after-shaving use? Sample free. Write Dept. 21-B

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

his brave little wife. "Oh, what shall I do? Sell shoe-strings on the street corner?"

"No, dear," said Margaret Schall. "I will be your eyes, and you shall still practise law."

He had grappled with Fate from the cradle, but this was the acid test. Could he read aright life's problems through her eyes? Could he meet men in combat, with only a woman's hand to guide him?

"She has never failed me—never!" That is the tribute he pays her after long, long years of unchanging night.

Margaret Schall studied law, in order to brief her husband's cases. Unlike the seeing lawyer, he could not refer to authorities or notes. He had to depend entirely upon his memory. At first she had to read and reread the facts for him to memorize. But the darkness has led to greater concentration, and now, after one reading, he is almost letter-perfect.

Together they have fought the demon of darkness, and together they have won. But there were times when even his wife didn't know the blackness of his soul or the despair that threatened to overwhelm him—times when he wondered if it were not best to escape from his eternal night! Why encumber the earth and be a burden to others? But the brave little woman in overalls by his side always dispelled the gloom.

There was a faint chance held out in the early days, an operation which meant restored sight, or death. But the chance was so small!

Success at law rewarded their gallant effort, and Thomas Schall decided to enter politics. He is now serving his fourth term.

Margaret didn't know anything about politics then; now she loves them. So closely are the Schalls associated that when newspapers out home publish the Schalls' pictures, there is generally the caption: "This is the team for us."

I was sitting talking to the blind Congressman one day when his wife had been called out of the room.

"She is my eyes, she is my pencil; it was she who had faith in me, and gave me courage to go on when the world went black. I have never seen her in overalls, but I know that she wears them with as much grace as she wore her silkiest dress—when I could see."

Mrs. Schall knows all about the bills her husband drafts; in fact, she has drafted many of them, and knows their status and popularity. She knows and loves the people he represents. They are her people, too.

People have found fault with Tom Schall for appointing his wife as secretary.

"It would be so easy for a disinterested secretary to deceive a blind Congressman," he answers, "and, incidentally, to lighten his own labor. But with my wife, whose interests are my own, nothing is neglected. In fact, I think we hold the record for answering Congressional mail within twenty-four hours," he adds proudly.

Tom Schall, says the writer, was a little apprehensive when he set out on his first campaigning trip, with a chauffeur to guide him. When he came home, he told his wife of his success with his audiences. Their story continues:

"Why, kid, it's just like taking candy from a sick baby!" he said.

Then Mrs. Schall decided to get into the game.

She drove the car and selected the location for him to speak when they reached town.

"It's important to get a good background, and to have the wind blowing toward the audience, not away from it. Local committeemen don't think of those things!"

Quite true! It takes a woman to weld the practical and artistic.

I remember one campaign they had. When Tom was speaking, Margaret would take a hammer and handbills and decorate the town.

Do you know they went abroad in 1918, and Margaret Schall was granted permission to accompany her husband into the front-line trenches. At Fiume she was under fire, and she translated for her husband's sightless eyes the pages of history that were being written in blood.

Even after they were homeward bound, her courage was again put to the test. The first day out, the *Mt. Vernon*, on which they sailed, was struck by a submarine. Mrs. Schall had arisen early and was fully drest when the shock came. She hurried below to assist her husband and bring him on deck. Then she tied him to her waist by a rope, and as they were both good swimmers, she was prepared to guide him at sea, just as she did on land.

When they came on deck, she electrified the captain by her cheery "Good morning, Captain." No hysterics, no weeping, not even an audible prayer. Is it any wonder that he recommended that she be cited for bravery when in great danger, and that his request was granted!

Even her husband marveled at her extraordinary coolness.

"Why, I knew we couldn't be drowned, because the lines in my palm show a rescue from shipwreck."

Mrs. Schall, I may tell you, is a wonderful palmist, and her rescue at sea is not the only prediction that has come true.

She doesn't wear her decoration. "I'm saving it to give to Peggy when she is old enough to appreciate it," she says proudly.

Altho Peggy has a wonderful nurse, it does hurt to refuse her pleading "Take Peggy, mother," when Mrs. Schall leaves for the office every day.

Peggy has two brothers, Tom, Jr., and Dick, and they seem to have solved the question of perpetual motion. Hence the farm in Maryland.

Margaret engineers a ragged Ford out to the country when the day's work is done. That is home—home with plenty of space to romp with the children—an orchard, a vineyard, and quite an ambitious vegetable garden.

This home which Tom Schall loves so well he has never seen, except through the eyes of his wife.

But sadder still, he has never seen the faces of his children.

He knows only the picture that mother-love paints.

But this little story, is, of course, says the reporter of the "Mirrors" an exception to the "social game" as it is played in Washington. The writer asks:

Have you heard the latest term for "Publicity Agent?" That phrase has become so commercialized—smells of trade—that in more exclusive circles it has been replaced with the dignified phrase "Press Attaché." No, I don't know whether or not they wear cocked hats and swords, but they are sure to bear some insignia of office—they'd have to with that title. Yes, I believe the term is more favored by women.

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ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Where men *must* wear ALL-LEATHER shoes

THE freezing, biting breath of the North demands soles and heels of leather. Nothing else will do. Nothing else will withstand the bitter cold. Nothing else will protect the feet and at the same time let them breathe. Nothing else will guard against that terror of the white man in the arctic —frost-bite. Nothing else has such strength for such light weight.

What about *your* feet? You do not have to contend with these extreme conditions, but the same principles apply to your shoes! Do you shut your feet behind a non-porous substance so that they become damp and uncomfortable, tender and often sore? Or do you let them breathe through the pores of leather?

When leather is tanned, the natural pores of the animal's hide are kept in the finished product. A leather sole is actually a second skin for your feet. Through those pores the heat escapes —your feet are cool, comfortable and healthy. Leather soles keep your feet cool in summer, for the heat can escape. They are warm in winter, for your feet do not perspire, become damp and cold.

Leather wears. Leather is composed of thousands upon thousands of tiny fibres. These give it its wonderful strength and toughness. These give leather its resilience. Leather supports the arches—that's why you are less tired after walking or standing in all-leather shoes.

Always ask for the all-leather shoe. It will give you perfect foot-ease and foot-health as well as the last word in shoe style. Tell the repairman that only leather will do for re-soles and heels.

The return upon capital invested in the business of tanning sole and belting leather is less than on almost any other major industry. Yet tanning is one of the nation's greatest industries touching the life of every citizen. The actual health of every man, woman and child in the country is dependent upon good leather footwear.

AMERICAN SOLE *and* BELTING LEATHER TANNERS
17 Battery Place, New York City

Nothing takes the place of LEATHER

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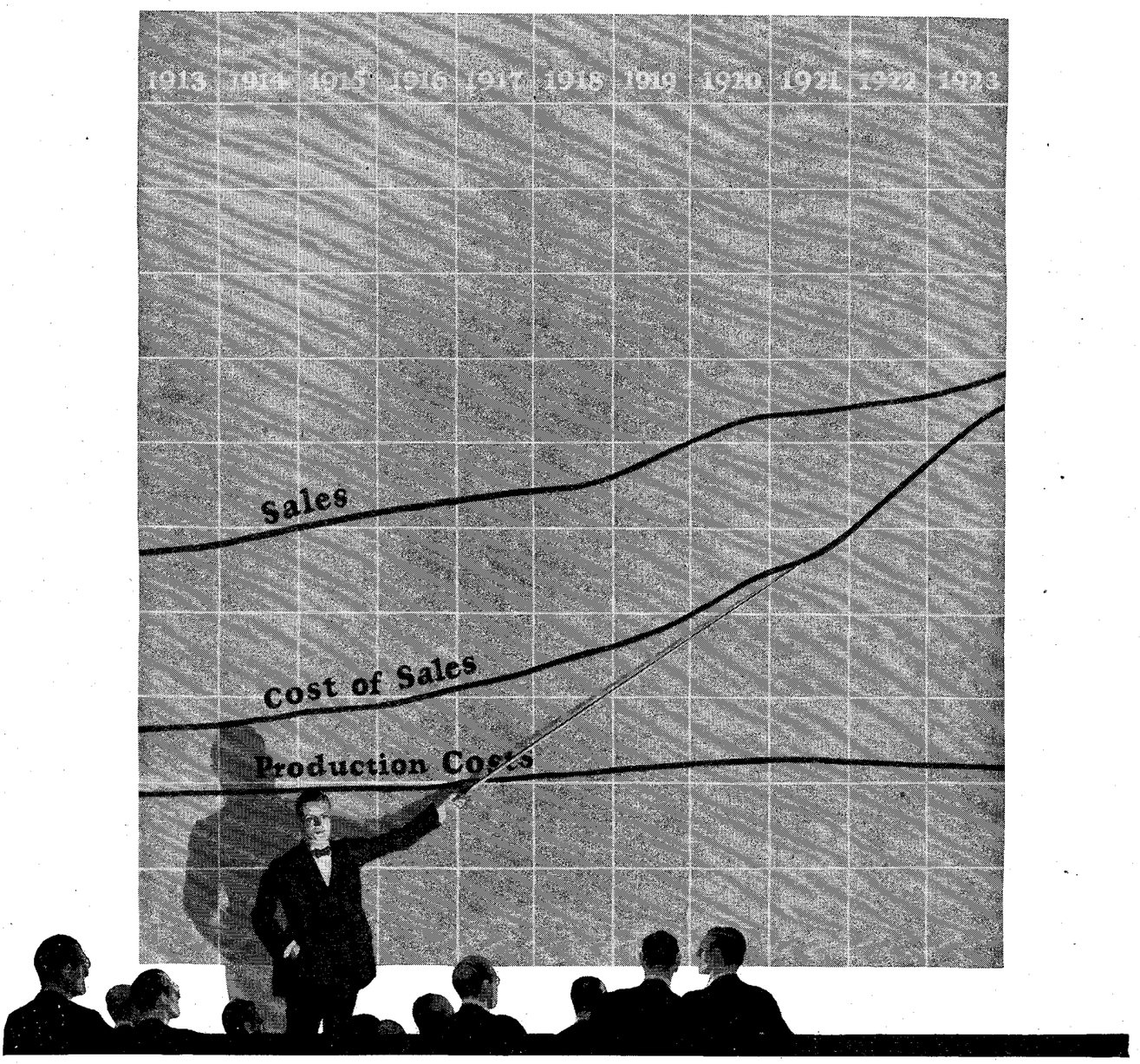
It's Cost of SALES



THE MULTIGRAPH

Adding more salesmen and more dealers, buying more good will—these will not solve this cost-of-sales problem. The more individuals you have to deal with, the larger the percentage of inefficiency.

—*Unless* you find a way to shorten the time of the sale, speed up the payment, locate the ready-to-buy prospects and do other things which thousands of business men are doing today by Multigraphed direct-mail advertising. How they are doing it is illustrated in that remarkable book "Merchandising with the Multigraph". Write for your copy to The American Multigraph Sales Company, 1804 East 40th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

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that Eats Profits

THE manufacturer knows it, the jobber knows it, the dealer knows it, The United States Government knows it. Even the ultimate buyer is beginning to learn that the article he paid a dollar for, cost the maker only ten cents. But few know *why*.

Yet the answer to that "why" leads straight to the remedy—

Here's the why of it—

Machinery and steam, big production, national distribution—*too many persons* between maker and buyer. Too many transactions, too many days lost, too little of the inspiration and "personal touch" of the old-time trader.

Good-will advertising, so-called, helps to extend this distribution of goods across continents; but it doesn't *bridge that gap* between buyer and maker—or between buyer and retailer.

Here's the remedy—

Better merchandising—a plan that restores that personal contact between you, your jobbers and retailers; or if you're a retailer, between you and the folks in your town.

No factor in merchandising ever brought more astonishing results at less cost than does the Multigraph. It is acquiring a national reputation for cutting sales costs. No executive should delay examination of the record of results of the Multigraph Idea in business.

You'll find the Multigraph record of results in one of the most extraordinary books on selling successes ever published. It is called "Merchandising with the Multigraph". Use your business letterhead in writing for it.

THE AMERICAN MULTIGRAPH SALES CO.
1804 East 40th Street Cleveland, Ohio

WITH THE MULTIGRAPH SERVICES

Cost of sales has become a national problem. Better merchandising is the answer~~thousands do it with the Multigraph

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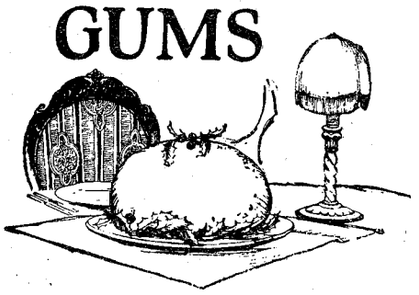
SOFT FOODS cause tender GUMS



tender gums bring trouble to teeth

ROUGH, COARSE FOOD once gave to the gums a healthy stimulation, but modern food, soft and creamy, gives little or no exercise, and gums today are growing soft and flabby

They are unable to cushion and nourish the teeth correctly, and in consequence, teeth today are less healthy — more subject to decay, to pyorrhea and to other infections.

Does your toothbrush "show pink"?

Ask any dentist. He will tell you how tooth troubles due to soft gums are on the increase. Probably he will also tell you that Ipana is the great enemy of the "pink toothbrush" and how he prescribes its use to keep the gums healthy and firm.

In stubborn cases of soft and spongy gums, he may also advise a gum massage with Ipana *after* the ordinary cleaning with Ipana and the brush. For Ipana Tooth Paste, because of the presence of ziratol, has a decided tendency to strengthen soft gums and to keep them firm and healthy.

Send for a Trial Tube

Ipana not only takes care of your gums, but cleans the teeth perfectly. And its taste, as you will find if you send for a trial tube, is unforgetably good.

IPANA TOOTH PASTE

—made by the makers of Sal Hepatica

In generous tubes, at all drug and department stores—50c.

Bristol-Myers Co.
69 Rector St.
New York, N.Y.

Kindly send me a trial tube of IPANA TOOTH PASTE without charge or obligation on my part.

*Name*_____
*Address*_____
*City*_____
*State*_____

LOOSENING "TIGHTWAD" AND TIGHTENING "LOOSE-WAD"

ARE you a "tightwad," a spendthrift, or a thrifty man? The National Thrift Committee of the Y. M. C. A., which is sponsoring a nation-wide Thrift Week, to begin on Franklin's birthday, January 17, has the answer all worked out in a table of percentages. A glance at the table will provide anybody with a free character-reading—at least, along the line of economic conservation. The table, sponsored by the Y. M. C. A. committee, is from a pamphlet entitled, "How Other People Get Ahead," published by the United States Savings System. The various percentages run:

	Tight-wad	*Spend-thrift*	*Thrifty Man*
Living Expenses	37%	58%	50%
Education	1	1	10
Giving	1	1	10
Recreation	1	40	10
Saves	60	0	20

Any one who doesn't like this table, or who hasn't got a cent to put under the last item after properly providing for self and family, is, of course, privileged to prepare a more suitable schedule. The great point to be emphasized, announces the Y. M. C. A. Committee, which is making "Thrift Week" a regular yearly event, is that true thrift does not consist of "penny-pinching," but of "persistent earning, careful spending, steady saving, wise investing, and proportionate giving." Benjamin Franklin's famous saw, "a penny saved is a penny earned," is not, it appears, to be taken too literally, since it is obviously far better to earn five cents, spend three of them and put two to work, than it is to earn less and "save" more. The best philosophy of saving, continues this Y. M. C. A. bulletin, is presented by Jesus Christ, who "had more to say about man's relation to money—wealth—than any other one thing," since—

Sixteen of his thirty-eight parables concern this theme. He realized that a person's character is tremendously affected by his attitude toward material wealth.

He pointed out the evil effect of erroneous ideas of wealth in the case of Zaccheus, the rich young ruler, the rich man at whose door Lazarus sat, the wealthy farmer who had large crops and thought he would build larger barns and take life easy, the steward who wasted his master's possessions, the unproductive servant who hid his talent in the earth.

The idea of a national tribute began some nine years ago, writes E. A. Hungerford in *Association Men*. It originated in the discussion of the question, "Is it more economical to buy bread at the bakery, or bake it at home?" In the heat of a heavy debate of this question down in Scranton, Pennsylvania, says Mr. Hungerford:

The Young Men's Christian Association Thrift Movement may have been born. At any rate historical data confirm this activity of that Association's Literary Society as one of the first "Y" thrift events. How the matter of baking the bread was settled was not recorded. Probably Friend Wife got the job.

NATIONAL Thrift Week

JANUARY 17-23

For Success *and* Happiness

A MALIGNED PATRON SAINT

Ben Franklin presides over "Thrift Week." Commentators remind us, he knew how to save without being a "tightwad."

This was back in 1914. About that time, Charles R. Towson came to the conclusion that the Young Men's Christian Association ought systematically to do something about helping young men to master their money matters as well as their physical, educational, social and religious problems. He had collected first-hand information indicating that, especially among industrial workers, a right conception of money had a great deal to do with a satisfactory development of character.

Probably the first Thrift Week celebration took place in Bradford, Ohio, in 1915. Records indicate that in 1915 and 1916 several city-wide campaigns were held. The American Bankers' Association through its Savings Bank Section cooperated very actively in the promotion of the first thrift efforts.

One of the first Y. M. C. A. Thrift Clubs was organized in the Dayton, Ohio, Association in 1894 under the leadership of Charles D. Reade, and with the active cooperation of Frank S. Gardner, the latter still being strongly interested in its activities. This club had two essential features, first to stop the leaks in the pocketbooks of the club members through the use of budget books, and second, a frank exchange of experience and discussions of the broader principles of economics.

One of the most lovable but improvident members of this club was a newspaper reporter who was always broke. Being engaged to a charming girl who insisted that he must be out of debt before the marriage ceremony could be performed, this reporter was induced to join this club. He became an enthusiastic member, soon had money to lend, led his lady to the altar, finally entered the ministry and is now a prominent clergyman.

Another member who had evidently thoroughly digested the import of the discussions in the club contributed $15 toward the first Dayton Y. M. C. A. building fund, $1,500 to the second, and $15,000 to the third. He is now a liberal and consistent giver of a substantial proportion of his income.

In 1920, National Thrift Week began on

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Josef Hofmann
THE PUPIL OF RUBINSTEIN

STEINWAY

THE INSTRUMENT OF THE IMMORTALS

AS SURELY as his beloved master Rubinstein was enchanted by the Steinway tone, as surely as Paderewski and Rachmaninoff became its devotees, so surely Josef Hofmann chose the Steinway as the perfect medium to voice his art. . . . Unswerving fidelity to the ideal of its creator has made Steinway the continual leader in the development of piano manufacture. Each of Henry Steinway's descendants has contributed his own particular genius and ability to the perfection of Steinway craftsmanship. The modern Steinway, played by Friedman, Levitzki and Cortot, is the finest Steinway of all time. . . . This devotion to perfection likewise has made possible the Steinway of the home. In the smaller grand or upright, suitable for the modest abode, the Steinway tone lives in all its glory and nobility. Once you have heard or played a Steinway there can be no question of your choice. It will be your piano, just as it is the piano of the masters who have named it, Steinway—Instrument of the Immortals.

There is a Steinway dealer in your community or near you through whom you may purchase a new Steinway piano with a cash deposit of 10%, and the balance will be extended over a period of two years. Used pianos accepted in partial exchange.

Prices: $875 and up; plus freight

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One Box Free

At Drug Stores and Drug Departments *Present Coupon*

May Odors

In your breath—insure them

One of the gravest social offenses is bad breath. One of the commonest, too. Yet the offender is usually unaware.

Cigars or cigarets may cause it.

Or decaying food between the teeth.

Or affected teeth or gums.

Or a stomach disorder. Or certain foods and drinks.

That offensive breath, however caused, kills nearly every charm.

A mere breath perfume suggests concealment. You seek to hide an odor, and everybody knows it.

A May Breath tablet combats those bad odors, whether from the mouth or stomach.

It is an antiseptic mouth wash in tablet form—a purifier. It brings the odor of spring to the breath. In the stomach it also acts as an aid to digestion.

This method successfully overcomes bad breath. It combats it because it is a complete deodorant.

Carry May Breath with you—in your pocket or your bag. Before any close contact, eat one and you are safe.

Dainty, careful people do that everywhere today. They never risk offense.

Let us buy you a box to show what May Breath means to you. Cut out the coupon and present it—now. This is something you need and want.

May Breath is candy tablets designed to deodorize both the mouth and stomach. Not a mere perfume, but an antiseptic purifier. Carry it with you.

GOOD FOR A 10c BOX

Present this coupon to any druggist or drug department for a 10c box of May Breath free. He will charge to us.

All leading druggists now have May Breath. If your druggist fails you, send coupon to us. Only one box to a family.

TO DRUGGISTS: These coupons will continue to appear. Redeem as per our offer, send to us as they accumulate, and we will pay you 10 cents each in cash.

MAY BREATH COMPANY
Dept. M-11, 1104 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago

10c and 25c

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

January 17, Benjamin Franklin's birthday, which date has continued in effect. The days of the week are divided into:

Thrift Day, Thursday, 17th; Budget Day, Friday, 18th; Pay Bills Day, Saturday, 19th; Share with Others Day, Sunday, 20th; Life Insurance Day, Monday, 21st; Own Your Home Day, Tuesday, 22nd; Make a Will Day, Wednesday, 23rd.

Ben Franklin, father of "Poor Richard," is the patron saint of the modern Thrift Week. Several of Franklin's surest claims to fame, as related by the clip-sheet which the Thrift Committee is sending out, were his inventions of the lightning-rod, the Franklin stove, a smokeless chimney, bifocal lenses for spectacles, and an improved harmonica. He did not patent any of these inventions, preferring to give them as a free gift to the public, which might not have been considered thrifty of him from certain points of view. In fact, remarks the New York *Evening Post:*

Thrift Week is in danger of emphasizing Ben Franklin's three copybook virtues of frugality, industry, and honesty to the exclusion of two other secrets of success which he practised with notable results.

It is a time to remember that Matthew Arnold, naming Franklin as one of our two most typical Americans, called optimism his most striking trait. The trait paid rich dividends. When, in 1723, Franklin came through New York, a town of 7,000, to Philadelphia, not much larger, he had that faith in the future of the country on which so many great fortunes have been built. His optimism told him there would be room for three printers in the city, tho others thought two were too many.

Another strong but neglected element in Franklin's business success might well be recalled: his constant interest in civic improvement. He was one of the most public-spirited men of his period, and his public spirit paid him in hard cash as well as honor. In Philadelphia he lost little time in forming his "Junto" of young acquaintances, a club for mutual improvement. At once they exerted "themselves in recommending business for us," and brought him in a considerable contract in book printing.

He took a public interest in the paper-money question, and wrote a pamphlet upon it. A grateful majority in the legislature sent another large contract. He established the first subscription library in America, and the adoption of this idea in other towns undoubtedly, in the long run, gave printing a decided impetus.

The conception that a business man, in promoting a town's prosperity, promoted his own, was not so widely held then as now. Whether Franklin's motives were partly interested or not, he led the movement in Philadelphia for a city watch, organized the first fire insurance company, was instrumental in having the first street-paving and street-cleaning done, and formed the first great scientific society in America. A paper of his led to the founding of what is now the University of Pennsylvania. The city was better to live in—and to do business in—than if Franklin had been bent upon mere penny saving.

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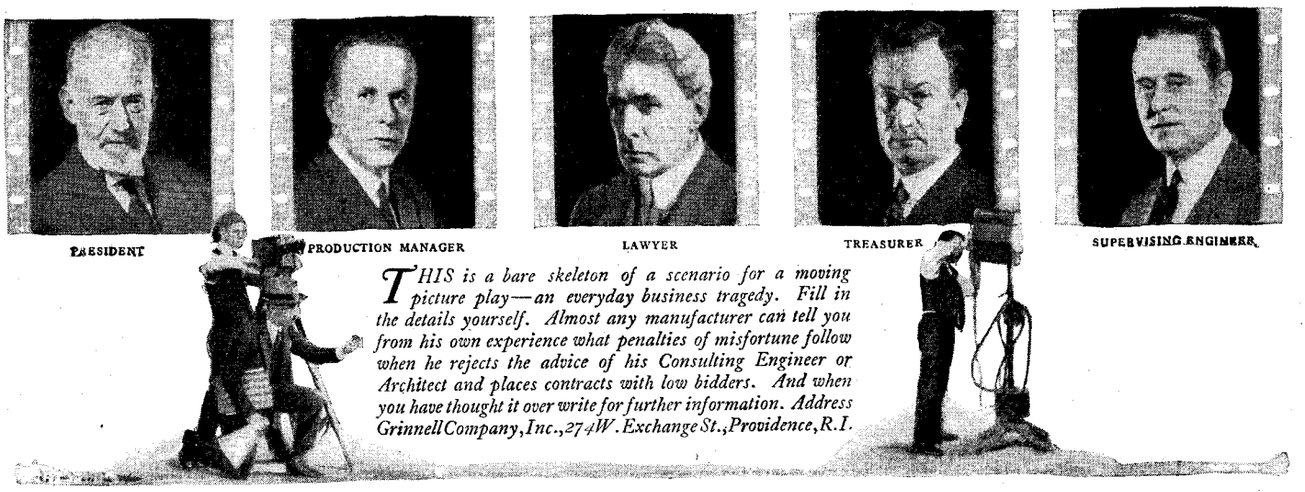

PRESIDENT
PRODUCTION MANAGER
LAWYER
TREASURER
SUPERVISING ENGINEER
THIS is a bare skeleton of a scenario for a moving picture play—an everyday business tragedy. Fill in the details yourself. Almost any manufacturer can tell you from his own experience what penalties of misfortune follow when he rejects the advice of his Consulting Engineer or Architect and places contracts with low bidders. And when you have thought it over write for further information. Address Grinnell Company, Inc., 274 W. Exchange St., Providence, R.I.

A bitter Pill is the low bidder's Bill

The Prologue

President: "This business has been built up by hard buying—it will go on that way. With a large number of bidders enough estimators make mistakes by skating too close to the line to allow us to build and equip a plant at a price below the cost to the contractors. The contracts for our new plant and its equipment will, therefore, be placed with the low bidder—invariably with the low bidder."

The Tragedy

Supervising Engineer (speaking on the telephone to his chief, the Consulting Engineer): "Finished? After a fashion, yes. But there will have to be some changes made in the sprinkler work before the underwriters will approve it. And when the heat was turned on yesterday we found the east end got practically none. . . . Sure! Faulty circulation, the usual penalty on a cheap job. Several of the bends on the power work were wrong. It will take two or three weeks at least to bring the systems up to the specifications."

The Epilogue

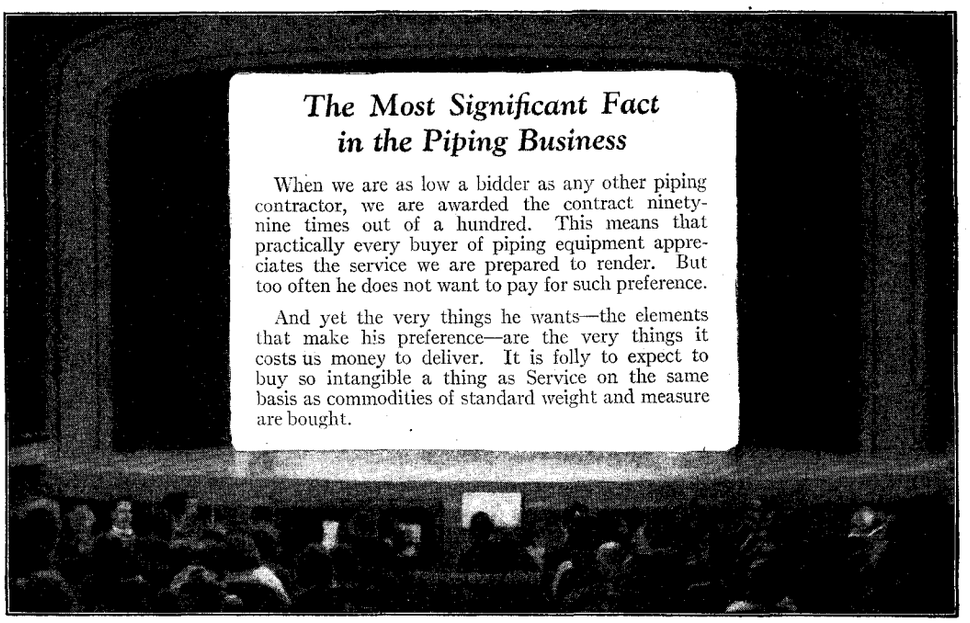
The Lawyer (replying to the President): "You haven't a case! They can show the sprinkler and heating systems were completed on schedule and that you were held up by circumstances beyond their control. You can't prove incompetence—no matter how sure you may be it existed. I've been over the evidence carefully and recommend payment of their bills. Write the loss of production off to experience."

Treasurer: "Not figuring plant profits, but just investment interest, shows each day's delay cost us $1500. That's $30,000 on the power, sprinkler and heating contract delays alone."

Production Manager: "That's more than twice the difference between the high and low bids."

President: "There ought to be some way to stop this sort of thing—some way to protect manufacturers from the machinations of rapacious contractors."

The Voice of Experience: "There is. Follow the recommendations of your Consulting Engineer or Architect in choosing contractors just as you follow his plans and specifications on material things. The wages of the low bid is high cost. No work is better than the doers. The bitterest pill is paying the low bidder's bill!"


The Most Significant Fact in the Piping Business
When we are as low a bidder as any other piping contractor, we are awarded the contract ninety-nine times out of a hundred. This means that practically every buyer of piping equipment appreciates the service we are prepared to render. But too often he does not want to pay for such preference.
And yet the very things he wants—the elements that make his preference—are the very things it costs us money to deliver. It is folly to expect to buy so intangible a thing as Service on the same basis as commodities of standard weight and measure are bought.

GRINNELL COMPANY

Automatic Sprinkler Systems | Steam & Hot Water Heating Equipment | Humidifying and Drying Equipment | Fittings, Hangers and Valves | Pipe Bending, Welding, etc. | Power and Process Piping

If it's Industrial Piping, take it up with us

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THE first pig iron made entirely from materials produced within 100 miles of St. Louis was turned out in quantity on July 21, 1923. Converted into steel ingots and plates, this St. Louis product is now being used by plants in the St. Louis industrial district at an enormous saving in transportation over Northern ores.

Ore from Iron Mountain, metallurgical coke from Illinois coal, Missouri limestone, are used in making this 100% product of the St. Louis district. Iron Mountain has "come back" and is making St. Louis the nation's newest great steel center.

Hidden Riches Revealed

Millions of tons of ore lay hidden in Iron Mountain since mining was abandoned there years ago. Pioneer iron men who transported ore with ox teams over plank roads to the Mississippi River thought the ore vein had run out. Recent excavations have uncovered the secret of this mountain of 60% metallic iron.

St. Louis recently solved the coke problem by carbonizing Illinois coal with the marvelous Roberts' oven. Revealing the hidden riches of Iron Mountain was the last link in the economical manufacture of steel from materials wholly within the St. Louis district.

It is worth your while to investigate conditions in St. Louis. Let us help you solve your problems.

Send for one or both of these free illustrated booklets, "Industrial St. Louis" or "St. Louis—The Home City."

ST. LOUIS CHAMBER of COMMERCE

St. Louis, U.S.A.

BIRDS · BEASTS · AND · TREES

"BIG BUSINESS" RECOGNIZES THE DOG

WHEN the dogs of the United States hear the great news they will toss their heads in pride as they pass Tabby, their ancient domestic rival, for "Big Business" has at last recognized them. Dog friends have from time immemorial accompanied their masters on fishing and hunting trips; they have followed the earnest golfer round the links, and sometimes even have presented his ball to him when he preferred to let it lie. Dogs have saved lives in various ways, they were brave, intelligent comrades all during the World War, often defying death itself; and now the latest service they do for man is to lower the rate of his burglary insurance. A large burglary insurance company has announced that a 10 per cent. reduction on burglary policies will hereafter be made, where a dog is kept on the premises. *The American Weekly* (New York) says of this recognition:

At last the business world has taken official notice of the fidelity and practical usefulness of man's most faithful friend, the dog.

But the same set of facts which aroused the attention of this burglary insurance company also apply in large measure to fire insurance, and it is predicted that fire-insurance companies will follow the lead of this burglary insurance company and also reduce fire-policies where a dog lives in the house. Recent statistics show that the dog is just as efficient as a fire-alarm as he is as a burglar-alarm.

There is no sentiment in the insurance business—it is a matter of cold calculation of dollars and cents. But the pioneer action of the Baltimore burglary insurance company was perhaps somewhat influenced by the fact that the vice-president of the company is himself a dog-owner and a dog-lover.

Thus it was that this important official of the company began to take note with sympathetic interest that again, and again, and again, the reports from his agents revealed the activities of a dog in the cases reported to the home office from all over the country. Constantly and from all directions for many years Mr. Rowe noted that the agents reported that dogs were responsible for putting burglars to flight, and saving property.

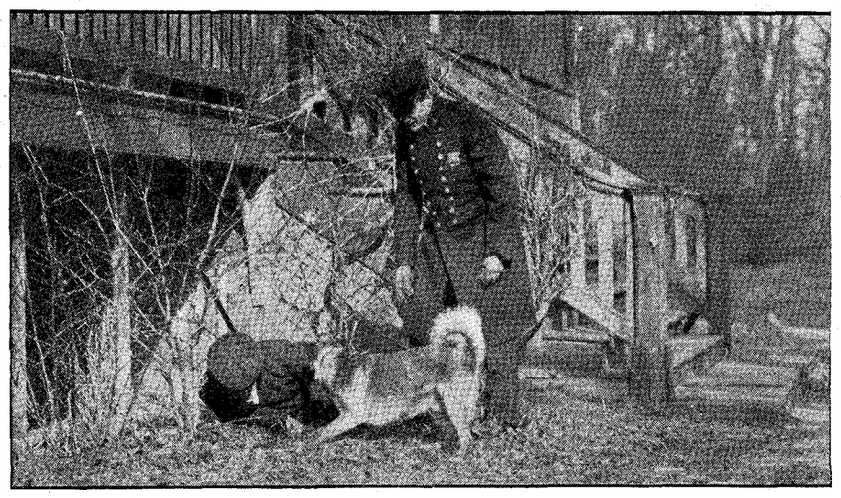
But the final thing which crystallized the whole situation in Mr. Rowe's mind was a clean-cut case last spring which came to his notice in the report of the company's agent in Knoxville, Tennessee. Mr. Rowe explained this case in these words:

"We carried $2,000 insurance on this home," said Vice-President Rowe, "and the owners left about $3,500 worth of jewelry lying around when they left home one day.

"As is often the case, burglars appeared. They tore a screen from a window, broke a pane of glass and were all ready to enter. All this time, however, a small fox-terrier dog inside had been tearing up and down the lower floors, barking as loud as he could. The result was that he attracted the attention of neighbors, who came to the home, and the burglars fled.

"When we had to pay a claim of only $28.10 for property damage done by the thieves, instead of having to lay out a couple of thousands of dollars as compensation for jewelry losses, it began to open our eyes. From that time on we decided to recognize the dog as a faithful burglar-alarm, and now we have done so."

Announcement of the company was that where a dog is kept on the premises of a private residence, that is, detached homes in city blocks, and two-family houses, there would be reductions of 10 per cent. in the residence burglary, theft and larceny policy. In apartment houses of not over six apartments a 5 per cent. discount would be allowed. But in apartment buildings



A CANINE DETECTIVE HELPING TO SAVE $1,000,000 PER YEAR

People who keep dogs, the insurance companies have discovered, are so much less likely to be robbed that the yearly saving from this cause, to the companies alone, is estimated at $100,000 per company. A 10 per cent. reduction is given by one burglary insurance firm to people who keep dogs.

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IF THE spirit of "DO" is within you, the Golden State challenges your future! Almost a thousand miles north and south, 250 miles east and west, California's fertile valleys and rugged mountains lie invitingly beneath the Western sun. 4,000,000 people live here. There is room for 30,000,000. California has but reached the threshold of the boundless future!

Colossal Rural California

In California there is on the average, an automobile for every family and every farm. Five thousand miles of paved highways knit farms and towns together. Modern house and kitchen equipment is common on California farms. There is no primitive pioneering hardship. There is no such thing as isolation where automobiles and year-round roads are general. Rural life in the Golden State is as pleasingly different for women as it is for men.

Since 1921, California has produced over 35 per cent of all fruit grown in the United States. When the average worth of fruit produced per tree has been $1.30 over the country, California's trees have averaged $3.13. For every $100 produced by average acreage in the nation, California's average produces $200 to $300. Between 1909 and 1921, California advanced from sixteenth to second richest agricultural state. California grew $309.46 worth of crops for every person in her rural territory; while Kansas, doing next best, grew $199 worth per rural person.

Here climate is kind to agricultural pursuits and to humanity. Here is atmosphere devoid of enervating humidity, at all temperatures. The farmers in the vast country tributary to San Francisco are comfortable. And each year 7,000 new farms are ready for newcomers. California challenges the farmer who seeks a better and a fuller life.

California's manufactures increased 273 per cent between 1910 and 1920. California is growing in population faster than any other state. Our per capita wealth is 39 per cent greater than the nation's. Every second person in California has savings. In the United States as a whole, there are nine people without savings to every one *with* savings. Hydro-electric power and fuel-oil are in the Golden State in bountiful measure.

City Opportunities

Manufactures, increasing population, prosperous people, farm wealth, cheap and abundant fuel and power; these mean town and city opportunities. Businesses, stores, factories, homes—all these must keep pace with the advancing state which is their background. Here, if you bring a reasonable stake to see you started, you may find your long-sought opportunities. Here you may find your future in growing cities and thriving towns! A happy challenge to the humblest and mightiest who seek success.

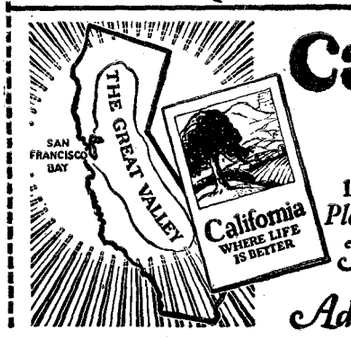
And here all cities are close to the country. Californians play hard, for they work hard. Striving with tasks without discomfort makes them easy. Mountains, primitive forests, hunting, fishing, boating—all the sports that are elsewhere and many more, invite Californians to enjoy life. Weather doesn't bother Californians; climate is kind the year around.

Come to San Francisco

Come to San Francisco, the headquarters of Californians Inc., a non-profit organization of citizens and institutions interested in the sound development of the state. Some of the most beautiful suburban districts in California adjoin this great port, the metropolis and trading center of the Great Valley and of the many garden valleys of the Coast Range.

Californians Inc. will give you every possible assistance when you arrive, and aid you in planning your trips or choosing your home. Mail the coupon today for the illustrated, free booklet, "California, Where Life Is Better." Every statement in it is authoritative, and it tells an interesting, complete story you should know.

MAIL *this coupon for* FREE BOOKLET *about life in California*



Californians Inc
Headquarters
SAN FRANCISCO
AUTHORITATIVE INFORMATION

140 MONTGOMERY STREET, ROOM 507

Please send me "California, Where Life is Better"

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The Longest Gang-plank in all the World

YOU walk up the gang-plank at the edge of New York — and you are in France! Yes, as completely in France as if you were promenading a Parisian boulevard or enjoying the cuisine of the famous Parisian hotels.

For these luxurious ships of the French Line are truly arrondissements of France. Each has the atmosphere, l'esprit de corps, attentions complete and unobtrusive, the diversions and conveniences si Française.

It would seem that your trip to France started six days earlier — that the gang-plank at Pier 57, North River, had its other end in France—the longest gang-plank in the world.

Truly, it is not hard to understand why experienced travellers always journey abroad on the French Line.

Further information or beautiful descriptive booklets and sailing schedules on request.

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New York Havre Paris

One-Cabin Steamers

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CHICAGO SUFFREN
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New York Vigo Bordeaux
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New Orleans Havre Paris
DE LA SALLE NIAGARA

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North African Motor Tours

French Line

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Offices and Agencies in Principal Cities of Europe and the United States

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

of over six apartments there would be no discount.

Of course the person having the policy has to sign an endorsement, saying he or she will keep and maintain a dog on the premises, and that due diligence be used to keep the dog during the continuance of the policy.

While the company has many instances on record where dogs arose to the occasion and saved them quite a sum of money by putting thieves to rout, they have not thoroughly tabulated statistics of the exact amount of money saved. The Baltimore company is probably one of hundreds doing a similar business throughout the United States. Using the Knoxville case for a basis, it is fair to assume that perhaps each company is saved at least $100,000 annually by the watchfulness of the dogs. Multiply this by the number of companies and the figures run well into the millions.

Many of the cases are very interesting. In Brooklyn a few weeks back, on the shore road, a burglar was detected rifling a home, by the faithful watchdog. The dog attacked the thief and aroused the household. While dog and man were fighting downstairs a telephone message brought the police, and the burglar was caught before he could get out.

One instance of the value of a poodle was reported from Beacon Street, in the Back Bay section of Boston, according to Mr. Rowe. This home-owner carried $15,000 worth of insurance on jewelry and household goods.

The home was broken into one night, he said, and the burglar rushed out when the poodle started his staccato barking and aroused all the other members of the household. The thief did not stop to gather up any valuables.

Occasionally the dog recovers stolen property. Out in Englewood, near Chicago, burglars broke into the home of a wealthy resident and gathered up about $5,000 worth of jewelry and silverware in a bag, the records show. Then they let themselves out the back way. When they did so, it was to meet the fangs of an Airedale, who slept in the back yard. The dog understood just what had happened, and he attacked them with such fury that they dropt the bag of valuables in order to escape with their hides.

And if a dog performs a useful service to mankind in saving his property, how much more valuable is his service when he saves his master's life! On the day that the Baltimore burglary company announced its recognition of the dog as a protector of property, a plain little mutt of no particular breed and uncertain ancestry saved sixteen lives in a very bad fire in a four-story furnished-room house in West Seventeenth street, in New York City.

"Gyp" smelt the smoke, aroused his master on the top floor and then went through the halls, scratching and barking at every door all the way down to the front hall. He waked up the fifteen roomers in the house, besides his master, and refused to leave the building until he had seen every door opened and every occupant come out.

Vice-President Rowe has just lost his own dog, "Teddy," a fox-terrier, who was killed by an automobile. A great lover of canines, he illustrated the feeling of his company for man's best friend by repeating

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DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

the poem of Joseph M. Anderson, "He's Just a Dog." It reads, in part:

Here is a friend who proves his worth
Without conceit or pride of birth.
Let want or plenty play the host,
He gets the least and gives the most—
He's just a dog.

As mortals go, how few possess
Of courage, trust and faithfulness,
Enough for which to undertake,
Without some borrowed traits, to make
A decent dog.

Why the discrimination against the apartment dog, asks the New York *World:*

It does seem a bit unfair that dogs in apartments must be rated 50 per cent. lower in effectiveness than those who live in private residences. The apartment dog is just as stanch and true. He rarely sees the sky, and he knows not the happiness of quartering a field with his nose, but he is brother in spirit of watchfulness to the big dog, and his loyalty is even more fiercely rooted by constant association with his master. Some day he, too, may receive the 10-per-cent. reduction.

However, some people do not appreciate our friend the dog, remarks the New York *Tribune:*

Some who do not own a dog and "wouldn't have one about the house" have a low opinion of Fido's or Prince's police utility. Those who wouldn't be without a dog under any circumstances have a comfortable feeling that their pet is as good as a police whistle. That their confidence is reflected in an insurance policy is fair evidence that it is not misplaced.

GLIMPSES OF THE JUNGLE

IF you listen you can hear in the still evening the jingle of temple bells, you can smell strange Eastern odors, feel the color and lure of the Orient, and the vastness, ruthlessness and creeping sounds of the Indian jungle. All this is conveyed to those fortunate enough to read a little book called "Jungle Beasts and Men" (Dutton), by a native Indian, Dhan Gopal Mukerji.

Life in the village in India is well known to him, for he has lived it. The wonders of Indian magic, the dread diseases that stalk through India, leaving death in their trail, the encroachments of fierce animals from the jungle, who frighten and kill, the mysterious forest, the lonely northern mountains, are all familiar to Dhan Gopal Mukerji. Harken, while the strange tale is told:

We were going on a pilgrimage to the Himalayas. I was fifteen and my friend was fourteen. We wanted to see shrines, cities, and mountains. As we wandered along we came to the jungle country, on the edge of which dwelt the father and mother of my friend, Radjah. Radjah's parents were well-to-do Brahmans, priests by caste, whose duty it was to live lives of poverty and look after the education and the moral upbringing of their community. Radjah's father was called Thakoor, which means "the priest."

The day we reached Radjah's village, a very terrible thing happened. In the evening in India the cattle come home from the field and graze a few minutes in the

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With 330 days of sparkling sunshine each year; with summer temperatures moderated by mountain breezes and an elevation of 3,762 feet; with Winter much like Autumn at her best, and with never a tornado, earthquake nor seriously destructive storm, El Paso builds health, strength and enthusiasm for everyone, especially for those to whom other climatic conditions are less favorable.

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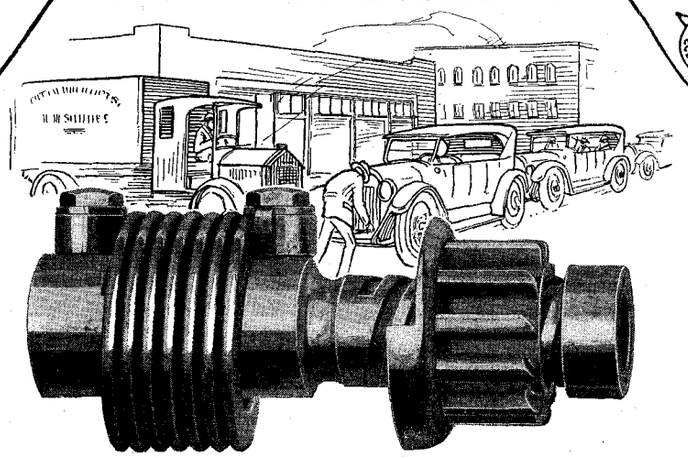

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no "hand cranking" now!

A narrow street! Your engine dies! Trucks lurch along—cars skim by. A dreaded situation in the old "hand-cranking" days. Remember!

The electric starter supplanted "hand-cranking" with a safe, easy, convenient method of starting that serves millions of motorists many times a day. And in this great service to motorists the Bendix Drive has a very important part.

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The Bendix Drive is attached to the armature shaft of your electric starting motor where it functions automatically as the connecting link between your starting motor and engine.

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The vast need filled by the Bendix Drive, and its dependable performance, are evidenced by the fact that it is standard equipment on the electric starters of a majority of the world's automobiles and trucks.

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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

open yard before the house, and then, so that they will not be attacked by any animals, they are driven into the cowshed and shut up for the night. In the jungle country, the tigers generally come into the village at night and attack the cattle, but no tiger will enter anything that has a roof on it, and walls around it. They wait outside, growling and scratching the walls of the barns, trying to frighten the cattle inside. Then the cattle inside the shed get frightened, break loose, and stampede into the open. Of course, once they do this they are immediately killed by the tigers and leopards who are waiting for them.

We had reached the home of my friend toward sundown. High up on the roof of the house we saw peacocks strutting up and down, gleaming like gold and burning emeralds. A half-mile away was the fringe of the jungle, skirting a silent black river, on the bank of which the cattle belonging to Thakoor's family were grazing. We heard the cowherd playing his flute in the distance.

After we had made our obeisance to the older people and had washed our feet, hands and face, my friend Radjah and I went up-stairs on the roof. On seeing us, the peacocks ran away and huddled in a corner in great agitation. From the house-top we could see the cattle coming home.

Suddenly we saw the bushes near the reeds on the other side of the river tremble. A little later the reeds began to move, and hardly had we discerned this movement of the reeds when a fleck of gold leapt up in the air, gleamed in the sunlight and fell on the near side of the stream. It was a tiger, and apparently a very hungry one, for he had come before dark and was pursuing the home-going cattle. He hid himself in the tall grasses along the river's edge. We were unable to see him again, but as we watched we saw the green blades of grass that had been so still sway like spears of steel in the hands of warriors.

The cattle had reached home. The flute-player had stopt playing his flute and had left his charges grazing about in front of the house. Radjah and I were wondering what had happened to the tiger.

Radjah remarked, "He will not dare come near the house until it is dark."

I replied, "How do you know?"

And Radjah answered, "No tiger has ever come to man's habitation in broad daylight."

I said, "Are you sure of it?".

Radjah replied, "I am, because for as long as I can remember, I have never seen in our village any killing by a tiger or a leopard until after sundown."

Hardly had we spoken thus when the cattle stood still and raised their heads. From the house-top where we stood we heard a snarl, and saw a mass of gold scarred with black rushing toward us. The cattle all stood in a row, facing the danger. This frightened the attacking beast. He stood still for a minute and crouched, making a feint to walk backward. His movement was slight but quite distinct. Seeing this, one of the bulls charged after him, with his head down. The tiger turned around and ran to a distance of about thirty feet. This apparently appeased the bull's wrath. Instead of pursuing the tiger any further, he turned around and began to walk back to the drove still standing still. Of a sudden a terrific roar shook the sky. A tremor went through us all. I felt

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my legs shaking under me just as the tall grass blades had trembled, only a few minutes before. Hardly had the echo of the roar died away, when we saw a tawny mass gleam through the last flecks of sunlight, and fall on the neck of the bull. One could almost hear the breaking of the bull's bones as he fell to earth like a tree falling in a forest. The rest of the herd were seized with fright, and rushed to the cowshed in a wild stampede.

There before our eyes lay the bull in a pool of blood with the tiger's claws and teeth buried deep in its shoulder.

When the travelers reached the foothills of the Himalayas, they spent one day and night watching the ways of the animals in the forest. One afternoon, a little later, they were on the summit of a little mountain, looking down on a black river, and above them were still higher summits, and Mr. Mukerji says:

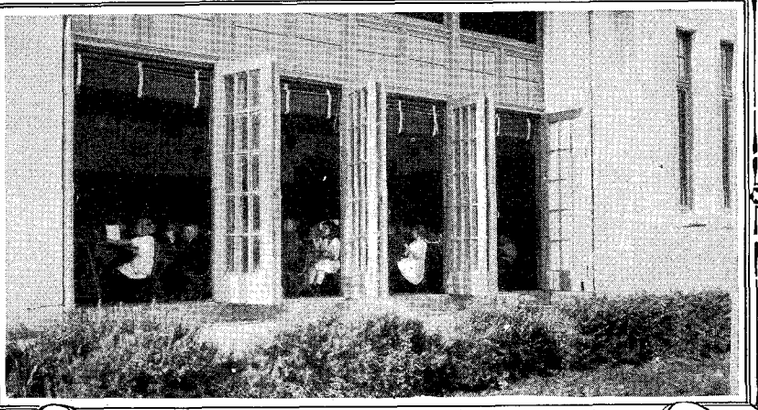
As our gaze wandered down from summit to summit till it reached the foot of the hill on which we were standing, or rather on which we were lying flat on our stomachs, we were startled by a cloud-like shape emerging from under the trees to the west of us. It stood silhouetted against the black river, and after a little we recognized it to be an elephant. He was very old, as we could judge from his great height and his enormous tusks. His wet body shone like ebony in the noonday light.

He essayed the space before him, then he walked on into the open, and behind him came another elephant, and behind that still another. As the first elephant disappeared under the foliage southeastward, so did the second, the third and the fourth. There were about two hundred elephants altogether, yet not a sound came from them. The trees against which they brushed their bodies slightly did not shake, even the leaves seemed not to move. Stillness was all around them as they walked. First went the old ones and the middle-aged ones, then came the babies, after them the mothers, and last of all came the young fathers, with their tusks hardly twelve years old. These last were more athletic looking, more alert and more mischievous than the rest. They seemed to be all muscle that gleamed with the luster of their bodies.

Radjah threw a little stone and the whole procession stopt still like a spinning javelin caught in flight. They put their feet against the hillock on which they were standing and looked around. As soon as they distinguished our faces, they disappeared as clouds melt away in the sky of night. But suddenly a big stone fell above us, hitting a rock and breaking into fragments. The elephants were throwing stones at us. We took cover under the trees. One or two more stones fell near us, and then there was stillness once more. The elephants were gone.

When we reached the village it was sundown. People had brought in their cattle and locked them up for the night, because the tigers were expected very soon. Only a few ovens were burning in the open, the flames still rising to the sky. The villagers were baking bread and singing.

We told them about the many hundred elephants we had seen go by, and the battle of the eagles that followed it. They replied, "Wait here to-night and you will see what will happen." All the lights were out and most of the people were asleep, but we looked through the open holes, or rather windows, into the bright spaces made by the evening moon. It seemed as if the



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THE same year-'round sunshine that smiles on orange groves, flower-laden pergolas and daily out-door pipe organ concerts at San Diego, California, floods thru the wide open window-walls of splendid schools and upon the smooth beaches, green lawns, fine parks and play-grounds where happy youngsters gather. Children thrive wonderfully here, for Nature gives of her best.

San Diego's schools rank with the finest in the nation. A State college offers a four year course. And there are excellent private schools for both boys and girls.

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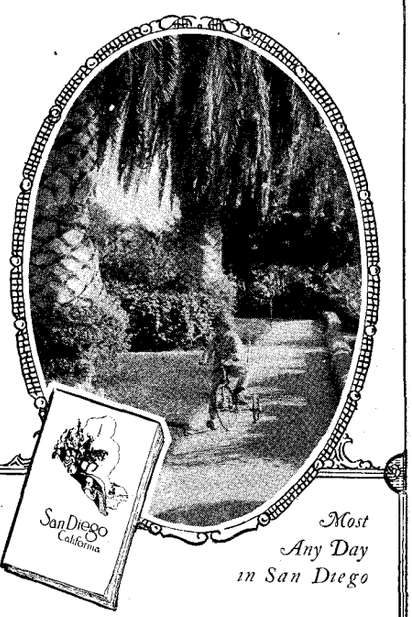
This booklet tells a wonderful story about San Diego, California. Sign the coupon and get it free by return mail.

Come Direct to San Diego

over the new San Diego & Arizona Railway, operated in connection with the Southern Pacific, Rock Island and the E. P. & S. W. GOLDEN STATE ROUTE, or by way of the Southern Pacific SUNSET ROUTE, via New Orleans, in connection with the San Diego & Arizona Railway, and enjoy a daylight ride through magnificent Carriso Gorge and old Mexico.



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Sunset Route to California

Every mile a scene worth while

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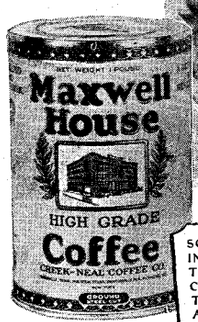

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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

mountains were walking. It was very weird and inexplicable.

The elephants, which had been hiding all this time, were now coming out into the open and were going through the open spaces, believing no one would see them, for animals fear man most at that hour of the night. The procession moved on in the same order as they had gone during the daytime. After they had gone we were told that if we went out we would see the elephants, within seven or eight miles, resting for the night. Our host told us that the older ones would lie in a circle, inside that circle would be the middle-aged and the young fathers, forming another circle, and in the heart of the circle would be the little babies, surrounded by their mothers. The older ones would not sleep all night so that if tigers should come and attack, the herd would be ready for them, and there would be nothing left of the tigers.

"Perhaps to-night we will hear them," the villagers told us. So we waited. In a little while we heard the fox cry, which meant that the tiger was abroad. Soon we saw two green eyes gleaming and we knew it was the tiger. He was after the elephants and it was but a minute or two before we heard the trumpeting of the elephants, just as if a thousand thunderclaps had come down at the same time. Then everything was still. As we watched we saw the tiger come back and begin his prowling about the village in search of something to eat.

STORIES WRITTEN IN THE SNOW

THE tomb of the ancient but now famous "King Tut" yielded picture-words that told many a story of bygone loves and hates to one who could read them. Little marks of the animals in the snow make picture-words that tell to the accomplished woodsman tales of love, hate, terror, death, or fortunate escape. With the snow as a great drawing-paper, furry rabbits, red foxes, and long-tailed deer-mice write and leave the record of their passing, and what happened, for those to read who can. Samuel Scoville, Jr., is one to whom these little animals wrote their message, and in his book, "Everyday Adventures" (The Atlantic Monthly Press), Mr. Scoville translates these picture-words for us:

As I followed an unbroken wood-road, it seemed as if all the wild-folk were gone.

The snow told another story. On its smooth surface were records of the lives that had throbbed and passed and ebbed beneath the silent trees. Just ahead of me the road crossed a circle where, a half-century ago, the charcoal-burners had set the round stamp of one of their pits. On the level snow there was a curious trail of zigzag tracks. They were deep and close-set, and made by some animal that walked flat-footed. I recognized the trail of the unhasting skunk. Other animals may jump and run and skurry through life, but the motto of the skunk is, "Don't hurry, others will." The tracks of the forepaw, when examined closely, showed long claw-marks which were absent from the print of the hind feet. Occasionally the trail changed

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into a series of groups of four tracks arranged in a diagonal straight line, which marked where the skunk had broken into the clumsy gallop which is its fastest gait. Most of the time this particular skunk had walked in a slow and dignified manner. By the edge of the woods he had stopt and dug deeply into a rotten log, evidently looking for winter-bound crickets and grubs.

At this point another character was added to the plot of this snow-story. Approaching at right-angles to the trail of the skunk were the tracks of a red fox. I knew he was red, because that is the only kind of fox found in that part of New England. I knew them to be the tracks of a fox, because they ran straight instead of spraddling like a dog, and never showed any mark of a dragging foot. The trail told what had happened. The first tracks were the far-apart ones of a hunting-fox. When he reached the skunk's trail, the footprints became close together and ran parallel to the trail and some distance away from it. The fox was evidently following the tracks in a thoughtful mood. He was a young fox, or he would not have followed them at all. At the edge of the clearing he had sighted the skunk and stopt, for the prints were melted deep into the snow. Sometimes an old and hungry fox will kill a skunk. In order to do this safely, the spine of the skunk must be broken instantly by a single pounce, thus paralyzing the muscles on which the skunk depends for his defense; for the skunk invented the gas-attack a million years before the Boche. No living animal can stay within range of the choking fumes of the liquid musk which the skunk can throw for a distance of several feet. The snow told me what happened next. It was a sad story. The fox had sprung and landed beside the skunk, intending to snap it up like a rabbit. The skunk snapt first. Around the log was a tangle of fox-tracks, with flurries and ridges and holes in the snow where the fox had rolled and burrowed. Out of the farther side a series of tremendous bounds showed where a wiser and a smellier fox had departed from that skunk with an initial velocity of close to one mile per minute. Finally, out of the confused circle came the neat, methodical trail of the unruffled skunk as he moved sedately away. Probably to the end of his life the device of a black-and-white tail rampant will always be associated in that fox's mind with the useful maxim, "Mind your own business."

Beyond the instructive fable of the fox and the skunk showed lace-work patterns and traceries in the snow where scores and hundreds of the mice-folk had come up from their tunnels beneath the whiteness, and had frolicked and feasted the long night through.

On that day, among the mouse-tracks on the snow there showed another faint trail, which looked like a string of tiny exclamation marks with a tail-mark between them. It was the track of the masked shrew, the smallest mammal of the Eastern States. This tiny, fierce fragment of flesh and blood is only about the length of a man's little finger. So swift are the functions of its wee body that, deprived of food for six hours, the shrew starves and dies. Many of them are found starved to death on the melting snow, having crept up from their underground burrows through the shafts made by grass and weed-stems. Wandering over the white waste, they lose their way and, failing to find food, starve before the sun is half-way down the sky. As the shrew does not hibernate, his whole life is a swift hunt for food; for every day this apparently

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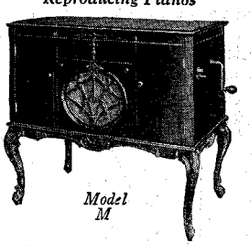

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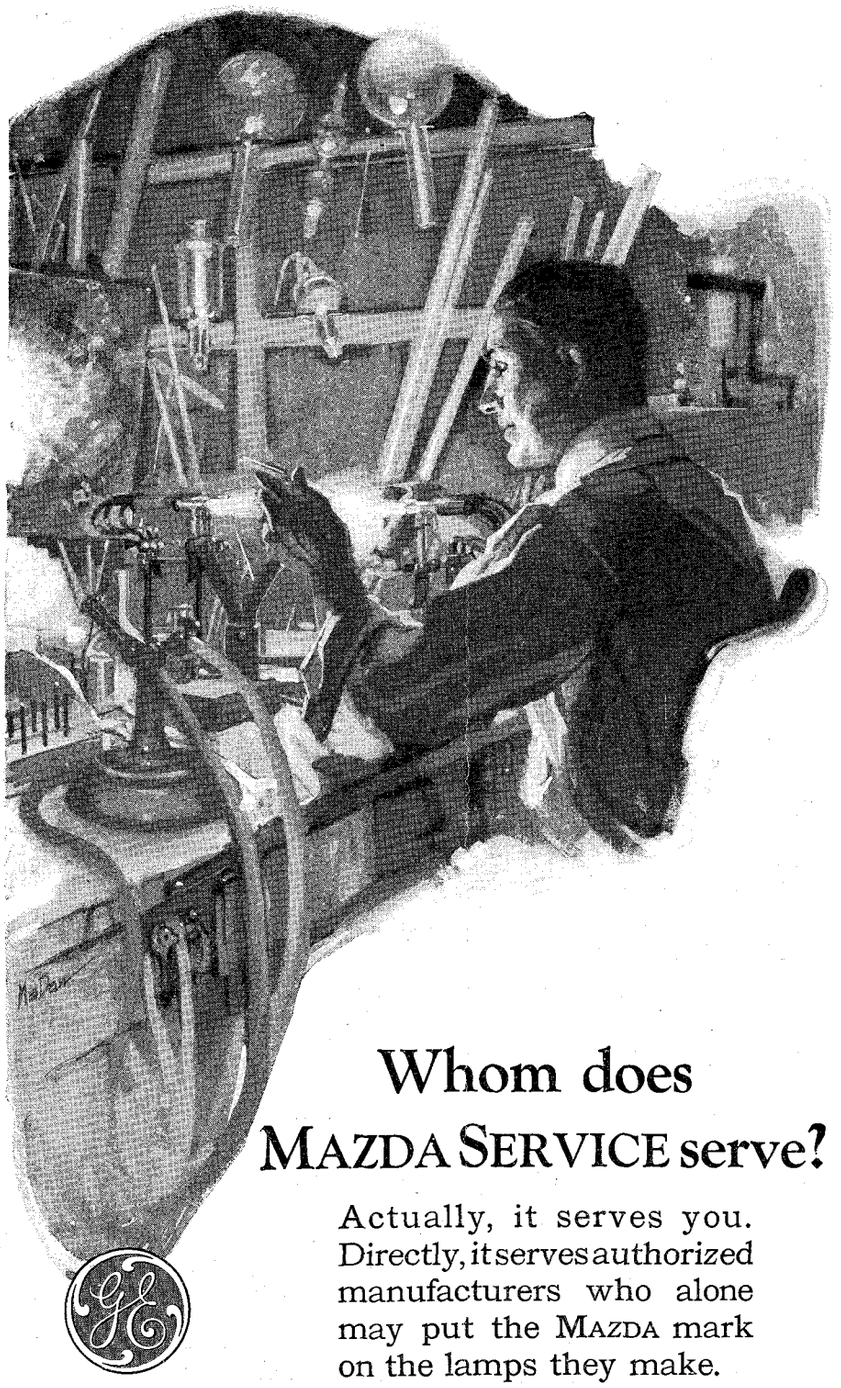

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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

eyeless, earless animal must eat its own weight in flesh. The weasels kill from bloodlust, but the shrews kill for their very life's sake. It is a fearsome sight to see a shrew attack a mouse. The mouse bites. The shrew eats. Boring in, the shrew secures a grip with its long, crooked, crocodile jaws filled with fierce teeth, and devours its way like fire through skin and flesh and bone, worrying out and swallowing mouthfuls of blood and flesh until the mouse falls over dead. The Sword of Damocles, which hangs forever over the head of all the little wild-folk, had fallen. The shrew was gone. A tiny fleck of blood and a single track like a great X on the snow told the tale of his passing. All his fierceness and courage availed nothing when the great talons of the flying death clamped through his soft fur. X is the signature of the owl-folk just as K is of the hawk-kind. The size of the mark in this case showed that the killer was one of the larger owls. Later in the winter it might have been the grim white Arctic owl, which sometimes comes down from the frozen North in very cold weather. So early in the season, however, it would be either the barred or the great horned owl.

One far-away snowy day in February two of us stole a few moments from the bedside of a sick child—how long, long ago it all seems now!—and walked out among the wild-folk to forget. In a bleak meadow, right at our feet, we saw a rabbit crouched, nearly covered by the snow. He had been snowed under days before, but had slept out the storm until half of his fleecy coverlet had melted away.

He lay so still that at first we thought he was dead; but on looking closely, we could see the quick throbbing of his frightened little heart. There was not a quiver from his taut body, or a blink from his wide-open eyes. He lay motionless until my hand stroked gently his wet fur. Then, indeed, he exploded like a brown bombshell from the snow, and we laughed and laughed, the first and last time for many a weary week.

Through the valley flowed a little stream, and the snow along its banks told of the goings and comings of the wild-folk. Gray squirrels, red squirrels, muskrats, rabbits, mice, foxes, weasels, all had passed and repassed along these banks.

Suddenly in the snow I saw a strange trail. It was evidently made by a jumper, but not one whose track I knew. I followed it, until among the leaves in a bank something moved. Before my astonished eyes hopped falteringly, but bravely, a speckled toad.

The winter sun shone palely on his brown back still crusted with the earth of his chill home. Down under the leaves and the frozen ground he had heard the call, and struggled to the surface, expecting to find spring awaiting him. Two jumps, however, had landed him in a snowbank. It was a disillusion, and Mr. Toad winked his mild brown eyes piteously. He struggled bravely to get out, but every jump plunged him deeper into the snow. His movements became feebler as the little warmth his cold blood contained oozed out.

Just as he was settling despairingly back into the crystallized cold, I rescued him. He was too far gone even to move, for cold spells quick death to the reptile-folk. Only his blinking beautiful eyes, like lignite flecked with gold, and the slow throbbing

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IN 1923, according to complete official figures compiled by the Advertising Record Co., the buyers of advertising space in Chicago newspapers again showed, with increasing emphasis, their confidence in The Chicago Daily News as the most effective advertising medium for selling the Chicago market.

Total volume of advertising in all Chicago newspapers from January 1 to December 31, 1923:

These figures were taken direct from the report of the Advertising Record Co.—they have not been specially charted or diagramed or pictured in substitution for the actual figures in order to present more favorably or unfavorably the relative positions of any particular newspapers. The figures "speak for themselves"—"the chips fall where they may." Here are the figures:

	1923 (Agate Lines)	1922 (Agate Lines)	Gains (Agate Lines)
The Daily News	20,090,682	18,224,817	1,865,865
The Daily Tribune	17,045,883	15,754,656	1,291,227
The American	10,544,646	8,816,595	1,728,051
The Daily Herald-Examiner	6,264,555	5,658,684	605,871
The Post	5,178,114	5,067,306	110,808
The Journal	4,647,576	4,530,879	116,697
The Sunday Tribune	10,995,594	10,457,907	537,687
The Sunday Herald-Examiner	5,789,451	4,904,877	884,574

NOTE: The Advertising Record Co. is an independent auditing bureau authorized and maintained by all the Chicago newspapers—its figures are accepted as official by publishers and advertisers, both local and national.

From the above statement it is evident that

The Daily News published in 1923—

3,044,799 lines more than the next morning paper.
9,546,036 lines more than the next evening paper.
9,095,088 lines more than the next Sunday paper.

The Daily News gained in 1923 over 1922—

574,638 lines more than the next morning paper.
137,814 lines more than the next evening paper.
981,291 lines more than the next Sunday paper.

36,951 lines more than the next daily and Sunday newspaper.

Because The Daily News carries more advertising than any other daily newspaper in Chicago it is reasonably conclusive that it produces for its advertisers greater results than any other daily newspaper published in Chicago. This conclusion is substantiated by the constantly increasing volume of advertising which manufacturers, local merchants, advertising agencies and the general public place year after year in

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

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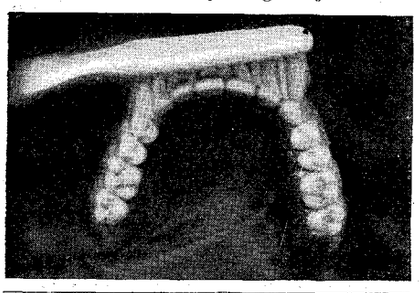


Brush downward over the gums and upper teeth, as shown in the photograph above. Brush upward over the gums and lower teeth. This massages the gums and removes the cause of tartar from the teeth.

Fight Tartar

Keep the tartar germ off your teeth. You can when you use a Pro-phy-lac-tic Tooth Brush right, and use it often enough.

The curved, wide-spaced, saw-toothed bristle tufts fit the jaw, and clean crevices between the teeth. The large end tuft cleans the back of the back teeth. Look for the facsimile name Pro-phy-lac-tic on the handle of your tooth brush.

Pro-phy-lac-tic Tooth Brush

FLORENCE MANUFACTURING CO., FLORENCE, MASS.

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

of his mottled breast, showed that life was still in him. He nestled close in my hand, willing to occupy it until warm weather.

I back-tracked him from his faltering efforts, and where his first lusty jump showed on the thawing ground I found his hibernaculum. It was only a little hollow, scarcely three inches deep, under sodden leaves and wet earth, and cheerless enough, according to mammalian idea. It was evidently home for Mr. Toad, and when I set him therein, he scrambled relievedly under some of the loose wet leaves which had fallen back into his nest. I piled a generous measure of dripping leaves and moist earth over his warted back. It may have been imagination, but I fancied that the last look I had from his bright eyes was one of gratitude.

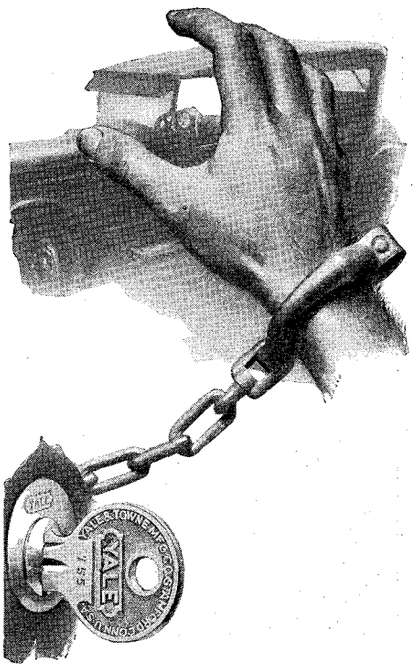
I have erected a monument in the shape of a chestnut stake beside Mr. Toad's winter residence, and I strongly suspect that he will be the last of his family to get up when the spring rising-bell finally rings.

"There's positively nothing to this early-rising business," I can hear him telling his friends at the Puddle Club in April. "Look at what happened to me. If it hadn't been for a well-meaning giant, I would have caught my death of cold from getting out of bed too soon. Never again!"

Once when Mr. Scoville was climbing an old road, he found tracks left by a cottontail rabbit. Mr. Scoville says it looked as if at first the rabbit had been hopping contentedly along with his eye alert for anything eatable. He made four little tracks with his paws, and sometimes five marks could be seen where he had rested his stubby little tail. Then out of contentment came a tragic happening, Mr. Scoville tells us:

Suddenly the rabbit detected something alarming coming from behind, for the sedate hops changed into startled bounds. A little farther on the trail said that the rabbit had caught sight of its pursuer as it ran, for a rabbit, by the position of its eyes sees backward and forward equally well. The tracks showed a frantic burst of speed. In an effort to get every possible bit of leverage, the forelegs were twisted so that they struck the ground one behind the other, which accounted for the last set of marks perpendicular to those in front. A line of tracks which came from a pile of stones, and paralleled the rabbit's trail, told the whole story. The paw-marks were small and dainty, but beyond each pad-print were the marks of fierce claws. No wonder the rabbit ran wild when it first scented its enemy, and then saw its long slim body bounding along behind.

It was the weasel, whose long body moves like the uncoiling of a steel spring. A weasel running looks like a gigantic inchworm that bounds instead of crawls. Speed, however, is not what the little white killer depends on for its prey. It can follow a trail by scent better than any hound, climb trees nearly as well as a squirrel; and if the animal it is chasing goes into a burrow, it has gone to certain death. The rabbit's only chance would have been a straight-away run at full speed for miles and hours. In this way it could probably have tired out the weasel, which is a killer, not a runner, by profession. A rabbit, however, like the fox, never runs straight.



Alone ~ But Well Protected

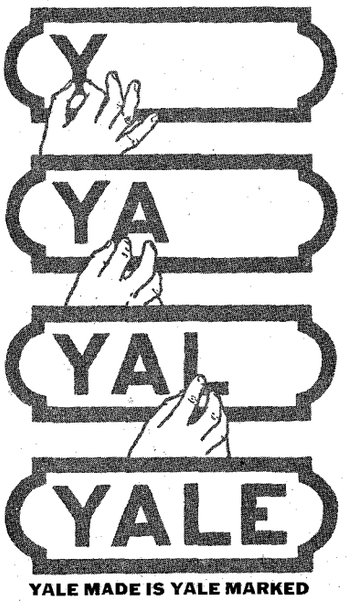
Yale locks protect most of the automobiles that are locked at all. Because the majority of automobile manufacturers realize that your car represents a considerable investment.

But the members of your family at home are often as much alone as your car. Do you leave them as well protected? Are they safe from intrusion?

There ought to be a Yale Guard Lock on your front door! (Yale No. 92.) Yes, and on the rear entrance, too. There ought to be a Yale Night Latch (Yale No. 44) on your inside cellar door and a sturdy Yale Padlock on the outside cellar door. There ought to be a Yale Dead Lock (Yale No. 2) on the closet in which you keep your personal valuables. And a Yale No. 92 Guard Lock on the door of your garage.

Anything that is worth locking should be Yale protected. Yale Locks are sold by hardware dealers everywhere.

The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.
Stamford, Conn., U. S. A.
Canadian Branch at St. Catharines, Ont



YALE MADE IS YALE MARKED

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It was easy to see on the snow what had happened. At first, when the rabbit saw the weasel looping along its trail like a hunting snake, it had started off with a sprint that in a minute carried it out of sight. Then a strange thing happened. Altho a rabbit can run for an hour at nearly top speed, and in this case had every reason to run, after a half-mile of rapid circling and doubling, the trail changed and showed that the rabbit was plodding along as if paralyzed.

One of the weird and unexplained facts in nature is the strange power that a weasel appears to have over all the smaller animals. Many of them simply give up and wait for death when they find that a weasel is on their trail. A red squirrel, which could easily escape through the tree-tops, sometimes becomes almost hysterical with fright, and has been known to fall out of a tree-top in a perfect ecstasy of terror. Even the rat, which is a cynical, practical animal, with no nerves, and a bitter, brave fighter when fight it must, loses its head when up against a weasel.

This night the rabbit, with every chance for escape, began to run slowly and heavily, as if in a nightmare, watching the while its back trail. And when the weasel came in sight again, the trail stopt as the rabbit crouched in the snow waiting for the end. It came mercifully quick. When the weasel saw the rabbit had stopt, its red eyes flamed, and with a flashing spring its teeth and claws were at poor bunny's throat.

So the last story of the snow ended in tragedy, as do nearly all true stories of the wild-folk. Yet they need not our pity. Better a thousand times the quick passing at the end of a swift run or of a brave fight, than the long, long weariness of pain and sickness by which we humans so often claim our immortality.

TREE TOWN

A New Poem by Ffrida Wolfe

This tree,
That now lies low,
Was once a city, populous and dear.
And here the birds would come
Year after year.
It was their heritage, their home.

From hollow stem
Up to the tip-top tenement,
Branch-road and cross-way—all was known to them
As we
Familiar and belovèd homelands know.

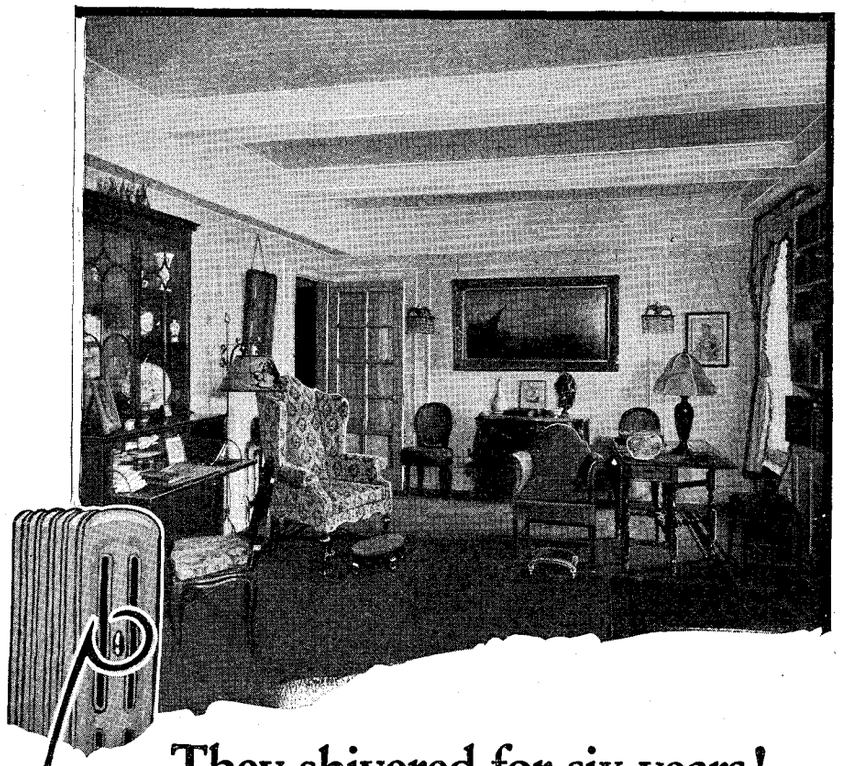
The high-pitched dome
Hid well the assembling of their parliament;
Their wind-rocked cradles were not spied upon;
Secret, withdrawn and safe they came and went.

All gone;
The town is down and dead,
Mysterious plan and poise for ever lost,
The citizens have fled.

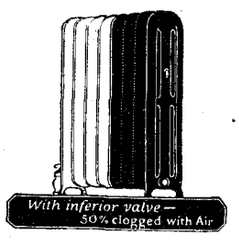
On the green highways, sunken now so low,
The earthworks of a frenetic mole are tossed;
The homeward flit of wing
Goes by.

And I—
Who watched the spires infringing on the sky
Spring after spring—
Must now
Kneel, and bend low my head
To reach the topmost bough.

—*The Sphere* (London).



They shivered for six years!
—*Airid made them warm*



A PENNSYLVANIAN read an Airid advertisement last year. He tried one, and this is what he writes:

"When I saw how it worked, I equipped all the radiators in my home with Airids. Prior to the past winter, for six years, I put up with cold radiators. This past winter was the most comfortable one in our home and we give all the credit to the 'Airid'."

Airid Air Valves are *guaranteed* to let the cold air out and to close automatically when the radiator is full of steam. They cannot leak, sputter or hiss and require no adjustment.

Try Airid on your coldest radiator

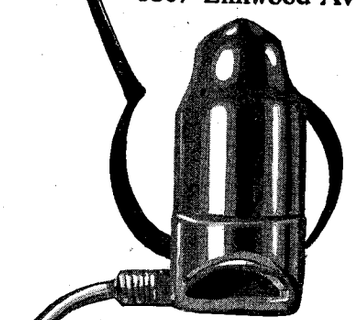
Just try one Airid Air Valve in your coldest room. It is on sale at $1.60 in the stores of Heating Contractors and Plumbers everywhere.

MADE AND GUARANTEED BY

AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY

Ideal Boilers and American Radiators for every heating need

1807 Elmwood Ave. Dept. S-101 Buffalo, N.Y.



AIRID Air Valve

Rids the radiator of cold air

AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY Dept. S-101 1807 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo, N.Y.

This coupon, with $1.60, will bring you an Airid Air Valve. We are willing to let Airid stand or fall by what it will do for the coldest radiator in your coldest room.

Name _____

Address _____

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

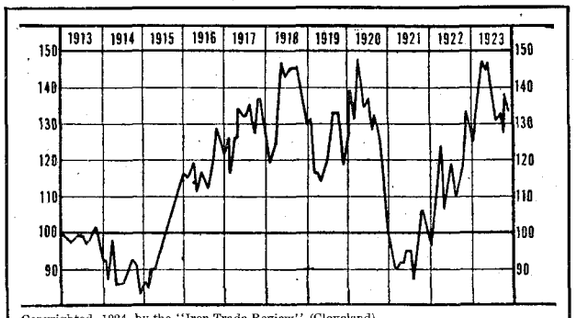
THE BASES OF PROSPERITY FOR 1924

A YEAR ago the financial prophets—who pour forth New Year prognostications in such quantities that it is impossible to read them all, to say nothing of quoting them all—generally gave us to understand that 1923 would be a good year. But, it will be remembered, many were cautious, and pointed to both favorable and unfavorable omens in the sky. One forecaster, it may be remembered, made a remarkably accurate guess when he ventured to remark that "while the first few months of 1923 may be relatively prosperous, we may run into a renewed period of depression before the end of 1923." Boom, slump, recovery, such is the story of 1923 in industry and finance. Now, this January, as they look back upon the past year, practically all observers come to the conclusion that 1924 is likely to see, not a boom, but a soundly based prosperity. Since in 1923 tendencies toward either unwarranted expansion or unnecessary retrenchment were resisted, the Guaranty Trust Company of New York comes to a conclusion widely shared by bankers all over the country, when it says:

Neither a boom nor a general depression is in sight. The outlook is rather for the maintenance of a sound middle course for business as a whole.

"Prosperity" is the word used by Chairman Alvin W. Krech of the Equitable Trust Company of New York, but by prosperity he means "not a frantic multiplying of wealth which is the dream of the speculator or the gambler, but a measured, steady growth of our economic structure, which is the ideal prayed for by the sound business man."

The business man, writes C. F. Hughes in the New York *World*, needs only a glance at the mass of annual financial reviews "to tell him that 1923 was a good year with very few exceptions, and that similar prospects are held out for 1924." Secretary of the Treasury Mellon predicts "continued progress, if the drag of an unsound basis of taxation is removed." The Federal Reserve Board finds the nation's position favorable for a continuation of prosperity into 1924, since in 1923 "production was greater, expenditure was greater, and the savings of the people were greater than in 1922." The keynotes of the financial reports in the Hearst newspapers throughout the country are, as summed up in the New York *American*, "unexampled holiday trade, good year-end financial results for most companies, country-wide optimism regarding the coming year." C. W. Barron, owner of *The Wall Street Journal* and the Boston *News Bureau*, "can see nothing but a very good outlook for 1924, politically, financially, and economically." A "moderate degree of optimism" is revealed in reports from nine different lines of trade sent in to the National Association of Credit Men. Men like Gary and Schwab in steel, Teagle and Sinclair in oil, Edsel Ford and President Sloan of General Motors, Thomas E. Wilson for the meat-packers, the Public Relations Committee of the Eastern Railroads, Eugene Meyer, Jr., and Julius H. Barnes for the farmers, President Parson of the F. W. Woolworth Company for the chain stores, President Thorne of Bonbright & Company for public utilities, President R. P. Lamont of the American Steel Foundries for the equipment companies—these are a few of the industrial and business leaders quoted in the Chicago *Journal of Commerce*, the New York *Commercial*, the New York *Tribune*, the New York *Journal of Commerce*, and the New York *Evening Post* as saying in substance, to quote the last-named paper's summary, "that business will continue in satisfactory volume, and that reasonably good profits will be made in 1924."



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COMPARING 1923 WITH ITS PREDECESSORS

The curve shows the rise and fall in the activity of business, as measured by a composite of six basic trade factors. The 1913 average is taken as 100.

Dean Johnson of the New York University School of Commerce is quoted in the New York *American* as giving these reasons for his optimism:

1. The American people are displaying a "will to work," which is more pronounced than before the war. The farmer has worked hard despite low prices; the labor unions have shown a disposition to compromise disputes and keep working.
2. The domestic political situation looks generally favorable, especially the attitude of the public toward "big business."
3. In the face of unsettlement all over the world, right here in America there are signs that the "will to save" is more strongly in evidence than before the war.

Finally, we can count upon constructive business leadership. That was evidenced last April when overtrading was rapidly reaching the danger point. In the short space of four months the intelligent efforts of bankers and industrial leaders checked the dangerous tendency toward overtrading, and stabilized the situation.

Mr. John Moody, the investment editor, whose remarkably accurate prediction of last year has already been noted, thus summarizes his forecast:

1. The year 1924 will probably be a constructive year in business, in politics and in the security markets.
2. In business we are likely to witness a slow recovery from the present hesitating period, as the foundations for a season of substantial prosperity are now being built.
3. In the political fields, both domestic and foreign, all indications point to constructive developments during the coming year.
4. In the security markets, bond prices, as a whole, are almost certain to respond during the year to the steady accumulations of investment capital throughout the country; and stock prices, after the clearing up of the political uncertainties and the hesitation in trade throughout the present winter, should reflect the later expanding tide of prosperity in full measure.

The financial editors of the New York *Tribune*, *Commercial*, *Evening Post*, *Journal of Commerce*, and Chicago *Journal of Commerce*, are among the many experts who agree that the checking of the boom in the middle of 1923, when considered in connection with the fact that the year's end showed substantial profits in so many lines of business, is a most significant indication of soundly based prosperity this year.

An exception, notable in this array of optimists, is Mr. P. A. S. Franklin, president of the International Mercantile Marine Company, who "can see no improvement in either the shipping or the general economic situation abroad."

Both *Dun's* and *Bradstreet's* call attention to the "irregularity" of 1923, with its industrial and stock-market boom in the early months; the slump in building; and in the stock market in the spring; the midsummer quiet in all lines, the recovery in the fall, and the flood of dividends in November and December. Wholesale commodity prices touched their peak in March, sagged downward to August, and rose to December, closing, according to *Bradstreet's*, fractionally lower than at the end of 1922, maintaining an average higher than for either 1922 or 1921, while considerably lower than 1920.

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DOCTOR JOHNSON, the great Eighteenth Century scholar and philosopher, made the following remark during a conversation upon wealth: "No, Sir, the way to make sure of power and influence is, by lending money confidentially to your neighbours at a small interest—and having their bonds in your possession." Although the fields for investment today go further than our neighbors' doors, the points worth noting are that he stressed the wisdom of knowing well the responsibility of those with whom investments are made, and, by speaking in the plural, the wisdom of diversifying investments.

Distribute Your Investment Fund

Your Safety Is Increased by Diversification

THE ENGLISH are reputed to be the world's shrewdest investors. They do not rely alone on their judgment of the safety of an investment, but distribute an investment fund into as many different issues as practicable.

Generations of experience have taught them that thorough diversification in the items of an investment fund protects the whole. Moreover it gives widest range for adjusting maturities, marketability and average yield of holdings to the individual requirements.

Halsey, Stuart & Co. advises diversification as a cardinal principle of safe investment and is well able to provide it for its customers.

Diversity of Offerings

The issues of this House cover the important fields of conservative bond investment, and originate in widely separated localities. They include mortgage bonds, notes and debentures, short term or long—Public Utility, Industrial, and Foreign Government bonds; tax exempt U. S. Government, Municipal, and Joint Stock Land Bank Bonds—all measuring up to high grade investment standards.

Originating a great diversity of issues, Halsey, Stuart & Co. can supply, or supplement, every conservative investment need. The investor is not obliged to shop around. He becomes a customer of the House. Thus his circumstances and investments become intimately known to it. It can then advise him to very best advantage.

A Helpful Service

Go over your bond holdings carefully. Make sure that they are properly diversified and suited to your requirements. We shall be glad to help you make such an analysis and offer constructive advice without obligation. Investors have access to this service through our offices or the matter may be as satisfactorily handled by correspondence.

"CHOOSING YOUR INVESTMENT HOUSE"—*This booklet clearly presents the factors of experience and equipment by which you may judge the inherent permanence and the service resources of a bond house. It is well worth the little time required to read it. Ask for booklet* LD-1

HALSEY, STUART & CO.

INCORPORATED

CHICAGO 201 South La Salle St.	NEW YORK 14 Wall St.	PHILADELPHIA 100 South Broad St.	BOSTON 82 Devonshire St.
DETROIT 601 Griswold St.	MILWAUKEE 425 East Water St.	ST. LOUIS 319 North 4th St.	MINNEAPOLIS 610 Second Ave., S.

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THE FIRST ADVERTISEMENT

of Crane & Co. was one urging housewives to save their rags. It was published in 1801, and signed by Zenas Crane.

At that time all writing paper was made of rags.

In the 123 years since, paper makers have come and gone. The Crane Mills at Dalton are still making paper. They still adhere to the old fashioned idea of quality. They still make writing paper entirely of rags, and CRANE'S Bond, the business paper of nations, is made all of new rags.

Such paper is peculiarly fitted for the purposes of business writing paper.

100% selected new rag stock
123 years' experience
Bank notes of 22 countries
Paper money of 438,000,000 people
Government bonds of 18 nations

Crane's
BUSINESS PAPERS

Globe-Wernicke
Sectional Bookcases

THESE BOOKCASES GROW. You add perfectly matched sections, at only a few dollars' cost! Any number of books are guarded from dust and dampness behind their glass doors, the most popular bookcases in America. Fine period designs.

Retail branches, New York, Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland, Detroit, St. Louis, New Orleans, Cincinnati and good furniture stores everywhere.

The Globe-Wernicke Co.
B 1—1
Cincinnati, Ohio
Please send without charge, your book, "Unusual Decorative Effects for Bookcases"

Name _____
Street _____
Town _____

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

January 2.—Forty-eight hours of continuous rain have swollen the Seine to such proportions that the cellars near the river are flooded, and in some of the suburbs rowboats are being used.

The Rev. Sabine Baring-Gould, preacher, theologian, novelist, and scientist, and author of the two famous hymns, "Onward, Christian Soldiers" and "Now the Day Is Over," dies at his home in Devonshire, England, in his ninetieth year.

January 3.—The sarcophagus of Tut-ankh-Amen, lying in royal magnificence, is seen for the first time in thirty-three centuries when Howard Carter, the archeologist, swings back the golden doors of the second shrine of the famous tomb.

France, it is announced, has reduced its military effectives in the Ruhr by the withdrawal of nine regiments, numbering about 18,000 men. The retirement, it is said, will be continuous until the troops in the Ruhr are reduced to 20,000, and troops in the Rhineland to 60,000.

January 4.—The British Government requests the United States to release from bail the British and Canadian members of the crew of the British schooner *Tomoka*, seized as a rum-runner last November beyond the three-mile limit off New York, on the ground that the three-mile limit has not yet been extended.

Eleutherios Venizelos, ex-Premier of Greece, returns to Athens after an absence of three years, on the invitation of the temporary government.

A survey of economic conditions and unemployment figures on the continent of Europe, compiled by the International Federation of Trade Unions, shows that in comparison with last year there is in nearly all countries a notable decline of unemployment. Germany is one of the exceptions.

January 5.—M. Venizelos is elected President of the Greek National Assembly by a vote of 345 in a total of 356.

Guatemala forbids the passage of arms to the revolutionary forces of De la Huerta, says a dispatch from Mexico City.

January 6.—Premier Poincaré is reelected to the Senate for nine years. The majority of the 116 members are returned.

January 7.—The Labor party will work for peace, declares J. Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the party, in a demonstration at Albert Hall, London, and will support the League of Nations and recognize Russia, when it comes into power.

DOMESTIC

January 2.—The United States battle-fleet departs for Caribbean waters to stage a huge war-game in which aerial, undersea, dreadnought, and landing battles will be simulated in a test of marine fighting.

January 3.—Control and operation of the government-owned merchant fleet is taken from the Shipping Board and placed in the hands of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, of which Rear-Admiral Leigh C. Palmer, retired, is named President.

Nine men, who had already been rescued from other motor boats, are drowned

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off Fire Island, off Long Island, when the motor-boat in which they were rescued was swamped on a bar.

Representative Benjamin L. Fairchild, of New York, introduces a resolution calling on Secretary Hughes for information on the sale of arms and ammunition to the Obregon Government of Mexico.

Pedro Guevara, new resident Commissioner from the Philippines, advocates independence for the islands in his first speech before the House of Representatives.

Seven bodies are recovered from the ruins of the Corn Products Refining Company's plant at Pekin, Illinois, while the bodies of thirty-eight other workmen are believed to be buried in the débris, left by an explosion in a dry-starch room.

January 4.—American war supplies sold to the Mexican Government include 5,000 Enfield rifles, with 5,000,000 rounds of ammunition, and eight De Haviland-4 airplanes, announces Secretary of War Weeks.

January 5.—Adolfo de la Huerta, Mexican revolutionary leader, orders his agent in New Orleans to purchase arms and ammunition in this country, according to a despatch from New Orleans.

A cold wave passing through the Middle West causes extreme suffering in various places, and the death by freezing of six people in Chicago, three in St. Louis, and one in St. Paul.

January 6.—The $100,000 Bok peace prize is won by Plan No. 1,469, which suggests that the United States adhere to the Permanent Court of International Justice, and that it extend its present cooperation with the League of Nations under certain conditions.

The entire amusement zone of Ocean Park, twenty-five miles from Los Angeles, is destroyed by fire. Property damage is estimated to be nearly $4,000,000.

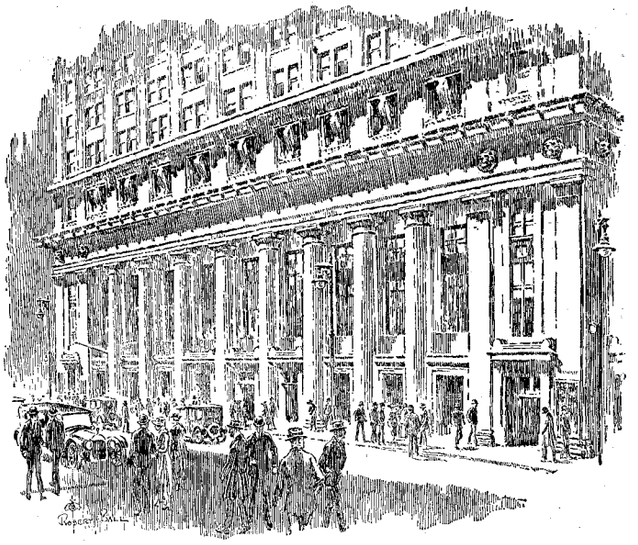
January 7.—President Coolidge signs a proclamation declaring an embargo on the shipment of arms and war material to the revolutionists in Mexico.

Fraud and corruption existed in the Veterans' Bureau under the directorship of Charles R. Forbes, asserts Gen. John F. O'Ryan, general counsel for the Senate Veterans' Committee, in a report filed with the committee. Forbes himself "was a leading actor in an established conspiracy to defraud the Government" on hospital contracts, says the report.

The United States Supreme Court upholds provisions of the Transportation Act requiring railroad companies to divide with the Government their excess earnings. Nineteen of the most important railway systems in the country joined the Dayton-Goose-Creek Railway Company of Texas in attacking the constitutionality of the recapture clauses when the case reached the Supreme Court.

January 8.—The State Department receives a request from the British Government for the facts relating to the seizure of the British steamer *Kwasind* by United States authorities at Wilmington, North Carolina, after the ship, carrying a cargo of intoxicating liquors, had put in for repairs.

Joseph T. Robertson, Democratic leader in the Senate, introduces a bill to prevent the sale of arms and munitions to foreign governments, and to foreign military or political authorities, by the United States, or by any citizen or corporation of the United States.



Where to deposit surplus funds

In Chicago, the Continental and Commercial group of banks is the logical depository for unemployed funds of individuals, firms, corporations, societies, associations, governments and banking institutions.

Here in Chicago, this great commercial and financial center, we are in close touch with the money markets of the whole country.

Security and income are afforded for temporarily idle money and we are able to give valuable advice and assistance to depositors when they wish to make permanent investment of their deposits.

There is variation in sectional and seasonal demand for and supply of money. But the broad reach of these banks makes possible the advantageous placing of funds at *all* seasons.

Our direct connections with 7,500 banks help to make our service nation-wide, in fact world-wide.

"An extra measure of service"

The CONTINENTAL and COMMERCIAL BANKS

CHICAGO

Resources more than $500,000,000

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Only $10.00 Down

Balance Easy Payments

for this Used Burroughs

It will pay for Itself

Think of the errors it will prevent every day! Think of the time it will save in getting the figures you need!

This is a standard Burroughs Machine used in banks, offices and stores everywhere. It has been completely overhauled and worn parts replaced. It is guaranteed for the same period as a new machine.

Take advantage of this remarkable offer today—pay only $10 down and let the machine pay its way in your business. Total price only $100.

Other styles and sizes in leading makes of figuring machines.

Mail This Coupon

General Adding Machine Exchange
6510 Second Blvd., Detroit, Michigan

I would like to have more information about your $100 used Burroughs Adding Machine.

Name_____

Business_____

Address_____

FLORIDA GRAPEFRUIT

Direct express shipments from my grove to you. Selected fruit, delicious and healthful. Box of 46 to 54 $2.05, half boxes $1.60. Full sized boxes, one half each oranges and grapefruit $3.25, half size $1.75. Prices F. O. B. shipping point. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ref. First State Bank of Winter Haven. **W. J. DANCE, Winter Haven, Fla.**

SERVICE WAGON

Large Top—Removable Glass Service Tray—Large Drawer — Double Handles — Deep Undershelves—4 Silent Rubber Tired Swivel Wheels. A high grade piece of furniture for GENERAL UTILITY, ease of action, absolute noiselessness. Write now for descriptive pamphlet and dealer's name.

COMBINATION PRODUCTS CO.
504-L Cunard Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Painful chest congestions

The moment you feel that painful tightening that betokens a chest cold—go for the bottle of Sloan's. Apply gently: you don't have to rub it in.

Immediately you feel a gentle glowing warmth. The contraction relaxes—the congestion breaks up—the pain ceases—soon the cold is gone. Get a bottle from your druggist today—35 cents. It will not stain.

Sloan's Liniment *kills pain!*

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"H. S. MacD.," Plumville, Pa.—The name *La Follette* is pronounced *la fol'et*—*a* as in *final*, *o* as in *not*, *e* as in *get*.

"T. L. R.," Pittsburgh, Pa.—"Kindly tell me why eggs and rabbits are used in celebrating Easter."

The *Catholic Encyclopedia* (vol. V, p. 227) says: "Because the use of eggs was forbidden during Lent, they were brought to the table on Easter day, colored red to symbolize the Easter joy. This custom is found not only in the Latin but also in the Oriental Churches. . . . The custom may have had its origin in paganism, for a great many pagan customs, celebrating the return of spring, gravitated to Easter. The egg is the emblem of the germinating of life of early spring. Easter eggs, the children are told, come from Rome with the bells which on Thursday go to *Rome and return Saturday morning*. The sponsors in some countries give Easter eggs to their godchildren. . . . The *Easter Rabbit* lays the eggs, for which reason they are hidden in a nest or in the garden. The rabbit is a pagan symbol and has always been an emblem of fertility."

"A. S.," Chicago, Ill.—"Please inform us whether it is necessary to leave the apostrophe out in *lets*, as in '*Lets* go' in poster work or literary work."

The apostrophe should not be omitted. Why contract the phrase at all? Surely there is room enough for "Let us go" on the poster.

"C. L. W.," Rankin, Pa.—(1) Of such a construction as "Every father and every mother (was, were) going to (his, her, their) home," Dr. Fernald in his "English Grammar Simplified" and his "Working Grammar of the English Language" rules that when a sentence violates the syntax of the language, that sentence is ill-formed and should be recast. Therefore, the sentence should be remodeled to read: "The fathers and mothers *were* going to *their* homes." In so far as *every one* is concerned, usage sanctions the plural pronoun in such a construction as, "Every one nowadays must aim for a high standard of efficiency if *they* would reap the fruits of worldly success." As we have no singular pronoun of common gender, the pronoun used with "every one" is often plural. Johnson in his "Lobo's Voyages," wrote (p. 99): "*Every one* sacrifices a cow or more, according to *their* wealth or devotion," and Dasent in his "Eventful Life," (vol. I, ch. 1) wrote: "Every one had made up *their* minds that I was to be one thing and I came out another." (2) The difference in meaning of *present* and *here* is that *present* means "being in view or at hand" and *here* means "in or at the place occupied by the speaker." The first is an adjective, the second is an adverb.

"W. S. F.," Lower Cabot, Vt.—In the United States the spellings *among*, *toward*, and *while* prevail; in Great Britain the spellings used are *amongst*, *towards*, and *whilst*.

"E. D. S.," Frederick, Md.—The distinction between the words *sanatorium* and *sanitarium* lies in the fact that they are derived from two different Latin roots. "Sanatorium" is derived from the Late Latin *sanatorius*, meaning *health-giving*. The term relates specifically to "an institution for treatment of disease or care of invalids; especially an establishment employing natural therapeutic agents or conditions peculiar to the locality, or some specific treatment, or treating particular diseases." "Sanitarium" is derived from the Latin *sanitas*, from *sanus*, meaning *whole*, or *sound*. "Sanitarium" relates to "a place where the hygienic conditions are preservative of health, as distinguished from one where therapeutic agencies are employed." Hence, it is the province of a "sanitarium" to preserve health, that of a "sanatorium" to restore it. Care should be exercised in combining the proper vowels in these two words, in order to indicate correctly the derivation.

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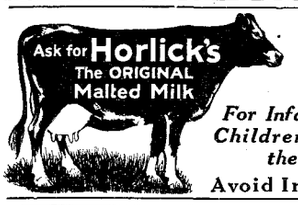

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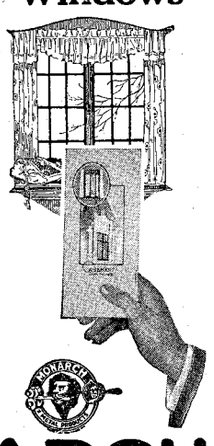

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Quite So.—TEACHER—"Johnny, name a collective noun."

JOHNNY—"A vacuum-cleaner."—*Life.*

Why They All Looked So Worried.—Pity the poor New Yorker, he never knows where his next bullet's coming from.—*Dry Goods Economist.*

The Sign of Food.—DINER—"But this menu is in French."

WAITER—"Quite so, sir, but the prices are in English, and that's all most of our customers read."—*Pearson's Weekly (London).*

Keeping Them Orthodox.—"Teachers in certain denominations," says *The Christian Century*, "must sign up for a belief in a personal devil and a literal hell once a year if they wish to draw their pay."—*The Christian Register (Boston).*

Sure to Please.—JIGGS—"I want to get my girl something nice for Christmas, but I don't want her to know anything about it."

BRIGGS—"Get her a radio set; she won't know anything about that for years."—*Froth.*

No Trade.—FARMER—"Be this the Woman's Exchange?"

WOMAN—"Yes."

FARMER—"Be ye the woman?"

WOMAN—"Yes."

FARMER—"Well, then, I think I'll keep Maggie."—*The Vancouver Daily Province.*

Too Cheap.—BOBBY—"Mama, did you buy me from the stork?"

MAMA—"Yes, dearie; why do you ask?"

BOBBY—"Oh, I've often wondered why you didn't pay a few more dollars and pick out a little boy without freckles."—*Kansas City Star.*

They Could Prove It.—OLD GENTLEMAN (seeing waits about to strike up beneath his window)—"How much will you take to go away?"

LEADER—"Two bob."

OLD GENTLEMAN—"It isn't worth it."

LEADER—"Wait till you 'ear us sing."—*London Mail.*

Or Potted.—A shipwrecked mariner had ust arrived on the cannibal island of Dompah, and was making some rather nervous inquiries.

"Was the last missionary you had here a good man?" he asked.

"Pretty good," replied the chief, picking is teeth reflectively, "but the last time saw him, he was stewed."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

Silence Plus.—Speaking of the Coolidge eserve, a reporter attempted an interview:

"Do you wish to say anything about Prohibition?" was the first question.

"No."

"About the farm bloc?"

"No."

"About the World Court?"

"No."

The reporter turned to go.

"By the way," added Coolidge, unexectedly calling him back, "don't quote ne."—*Boston Globe.*

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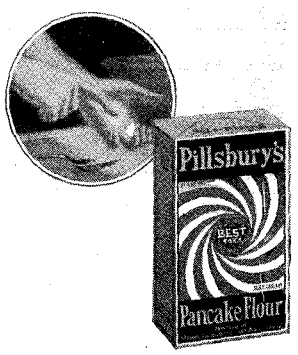

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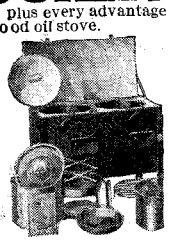

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THE SPICE OF LIFE
Continued

Hopeless.—"Jessie, I have told you again and again not to speak when older persons are talking, but wait until they stop."

"I've tried that already, mama. They never do stop."—*Pearson's Weekly* (*London*).

A Real One.—"Come over here and meet Mr. Smith," said a friend, "the great Russian expert."

"What is a Russian expert?" we asked.

"Well, he went to Russia and came back alive," explained the friend.—*Kansas City Star.*

No Excitement.—"What's all this noise about, you young rascal?"

"Well, Mary said if I kept on crying, a great big mouse with big green eyes would come and sit on the end of my bed, and I've kept on, but it hasn't come yet!"—*London News.*

Described to a T.—"Can you give me a good description of your absconding cashier?" suavely asked the detective.

"We-ell," answered the hotel proprietor, "I believe he's about five feet five inches tall and about seven thousand dollars short."—*American Legion Weekly.*

Preparedness.—HE—"My dear, it's no use for you to look at those hats; I haven't more than a dollar in my pocket."

SHE—"You might have known when we came out that I'd want to buy a few things."

HE—"I did."—*Boston Transcript.*

Expensively Good.—A matter-of-fact father of an embryo poet handed some of the lad's efforts to a distinguished author of verse, and asked for his opinion.

"Well, what's the answer?" queried the successful stockman.

"Alas!" sighed the real poet, "those things are so good, I'm afraid you'll have to support Henry the rest of his life."—*Writer's Monthly.*

From X to O.—A colored mammy came into the office of the estate for which she worked to receive her monthly wages. As she could not write, she always made her mark on the receipt—the usual cross. But on this occasion she made a circle.

"What's the matter, Linda?" the man in charge asked. "Why don't you make a cross as usual?"

"Why," Linda explained earnestly, "Ah done got married yesterday an' changed mah name."—*Dry Goods Economist.*

His *Nom de Guerre.*—The man who is taking statistics for the new city directory approaches a movers' home in the suburb. At the doorway stands a stout, determined-looking lady.

"Madam," he says, "my call is official. I am compiling statistics on the inhabitants in this part of our city. Might I ask what your name is?"

"Duffy—Honoria Duffy."

"And your husband's name?"

"Naturally it's the same as me own—Duffy."

"I mean his full name."

"Well, when he's full he thinks it's Jack Dempsey, but when I lay me hands on him it's still Duffy."—*The McNaught Syndicate.*

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Their first conversation betrayed the fact that she was not fastidious.

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